FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DISARMAMENT COMMISSION SUMMER SESSION PREVIEWED

LD082249 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow Jun 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The second, summer part of the session of the Commission on Disarmament which opens in Geneva on Tuesday is called upon to give a new strong impetus to the quest of the decisions to end the arms race, above all of nuclear arms, and to ban chemical weapons.

It should be noted that multilateral talks are conducted in the framework of the commission to work out an international convention on the elimination of these weapons of mass destruction and the industrial basis for their production.

Objectively assessing the results of the spring session of the commission as regards chemical weapons, its participants hold that a considerable part of the convention has already been formulated. Yet there remain numerous proposals to agree upon. It is a very topical question how far the summer part of the session will advance toward the solution of existing difficulties.

It will depend on this if the year 1987 will become the year of the origination of this international convention.

At the commission's spring session, the Soviet Union advanced a number of new proposals and considerations which largely determined the progress started at the talks. They removed some serious obstacles, promoted greater openness.

It is the plans for the production of binary ammunition that impede the talks on chemical weapons now. These plans are oriented at a new spiral in the buildup of chemical arsenals and contradict the very idea of the convention. Debates on binary weapons are scheduled to be held in the U.S. Congress in September. They cannot but be affected by the course of the talks in Geneva.

By its concrete proposals the Soviet Union showed the readiness for the strictest system of control and verification, also international. The USSR declares for ensuring complete confidence that obligations assumed under convention are strictly observed by all its parties.

Striving to promote the working out of this important international document, the Soviet Union stopped manufacture of chemical weapons and started building a special enterprise to destroy its stockpiles.

This bold step announced by Mikhail Gorbachev last April is a new major contribution to ridding the world of lethal chemical weapons. Will the participants in the talks reciprocate this step by similar steps at the current session?

USSR Delegation Arrives

LD080911 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Geneva June 8 TASS -- The Soviet delegation led by Ambassador Yuriy Nazarkin arrived here to participate in the summer session of the disarmament conference.

PETROVSKIY PRESENTS NUCLEAR TEST-BAN DOCUMENT

LD091156 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] Geneva June 9 TASS -- Correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev writes:

The disarmament conference resumed its work in the Palace of Nations today. The group of socialist countries presented at the first plenary session for consideration by the participants a joint document called Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the General and Complete Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests.

When submitting this document deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Vladimir Petrovskiy recalled that the aim of achieving a full prohibition of nuclear tests as a priority measure in stopping the development, production and improvement of nuclear arms, their reduction and elimination, was set at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states.

In submitting this new proposal the socialist countries guide themselves by the striving to stimulate and undelayed commencement of concrete full-scale talks at the multilateral Geneva forum. Their joint document can become a basis for such talks.

Commenting on the content of the document the Soviet representative noted in particular that it includes wide-ranging verification measures, among them the proposal to set up an institute of international inspectors and an international seismic control network with the participation of observers from the international inspectorate.

An important place is given to on-site inspections which should be not voluntary but mandatory. The Soviet Union confirms its positive attitude to the offer of the six states from four continents to provide assistance in carrying out verification and checks.

Vladimir Petrovskiy said further that the drawing of the Geneva international forum into the process of working out the treaty in question should bolster the bilateral talks between time. As of now, he stressed, there are no obstacles on the road to stopping nuclear weapon tests other than the stubborn attempts by the Western nuclear powers to cling to the dangerous concept of nuclear deterrence.

WEST 'SIDESTEPPING' IMPORTANT ISSUES IN VIENNA

LD051331 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna June 5 TASS -- Speaking at a full-scale session of the Vienna followup meeting today, the leader of the Soviet delegation urged the Western participants to intensify work and stop footdragging in order to hammer out possible accords.

Yuriy Kashlev also called attention once again to the documents adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty members at its meeting in Berlin, which express resolve to make every effort to assist a successful conclusion of the Vienna forum with the adoption of substantive and balanced decisions facilitating real progress towards disarmament and stronger trust among the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The socialist countries at the Vienna meeting have tabled more than ten proposals on security matters, whose realization would make it possible to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe and reduce the risk of outbreak of an armed conflict.

The NATO countries have been demonstrating their unpreparedness for serious talks on this issue of vital importance to European nations. The NATO members have not made a single proposal on the military aspects of European security to this day.

At informal consultations in Vienna between representatives of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO on cuts in armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals efforts to work out the mandate of the future talks have likewise been artificially slowed down.

Things have been moving slowly also in the other groups of the Vienna meeting, which are concerned with the issues of economic, commercial, scientific and technological cooperation and humanitarian matters.

The leader of the Soviet delegation said NATO representatives have even been rejecting editing work on proposals they themselves have submitted.

The Soviet delegation today held a news conference. It was stressed that the obstructionist line of some Western countries is aimed at stalling the all-European forum. Sidestepping the more important problems of security, disarmament and cooperation, the United States and some of its allies have been out to lead the meeting away from the urgent problems worrying Europe today.

All this, it was pointed out at the news conference, is a cause of concern and raises doubts about the sincerity of statements by Western representatives about their commitment to European cooperation.

IZVESTIYA LAUDS NEW WARSAW PACT DOCUMENTS

PM041421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Doctrine of Political Realism"]

[Text] A conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee was held in the GDR capital recently. It approved documents that are important for the cause of peace. The defense alliance of the socialist states announced its military doctrine for the first time.

...It is our lot to live in a complex world full of contradictions and terrible paradoxes.

Surely it is terrible that an intellect which has absorbed the very latest scientific and technological achievements, which has found thousands of ways to ease and enrich human life both materially and spiritually, and which is mastering the art of prolonging this life, should at the same time devise fantastic possibilities to destroy every living being? The same brilliant discovery of our age -- nuclear energy -- is capable of healing and destruction, creation and devastation, and can be the source of either light and warmth or a world conflagration and the destruction of all mankind.

Surely it is terrible that our planet, which has served as a stronghold for the human race for thousands of years, should become in just a few decades something fragile and catastrophically vulnerable -- both in our minds and in reality? Surely it goes against common sense that those who fear the removal of missiles from Europe are reassured by the fact that they will still have at their disposal 4,600 nuclear charges, each of which is a potential Hiroshima? It is monstrous. It goes against all logic. It remains a fact, however, and the dangerous reality of our time.

Awareness of the dangers of the nuclear-space age cancels out the old, established ideas of war and peace and the usual criteria of diplomacy and military dealings. The time demands new approaches, measures, and evaluations. It demands new thinking in politics.

To admit that the further accumulation and even the simple preservation of nuclear weapons not only does not guarantee security or increase it but, on the contrary, undermines it, is a sign the new political thinking is getting through. To set one's hopes on more sophisticated, more powerful types of weapons and some space "shield" or "umbrella" serving as protection in a nuclear war means you are still in thrall of illusions which pose a threat to peace.

To understand that in a nuclear conflict there would be neither victor nor vanquished, only fellow sufferers, means you are filled with a sense of responsibility for present and future generations. To strive for nuclear superiority and place one's hopes in carrying out a first strike with impunity means you are consciously gambling with the life of human civilization.

To move step by step along the path of disarmament means you are repeatedly raising man's chances of survival. To delay with disarmament means reducing these chances to unpredictability, which could develop into castastrophe.

The nuclear age does not tolerate unpredictability. It has marked clear watersheds and has faced mankind with a choice: either a nuclear-free world or the threat of nuclear death.

In the 70 years since the victory of the Great October Revolution, socialism has constantly reaffirmed the peaceable nature of its aims and aspirations. This desire for peace has once again been confirmed in the whole series of peace initiatives offered at the Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin and in the Warsaw Pact Military Doctrine expounded at this conference.

This document, unprecedented in the history of international relations and consequently in the history of military-political alliances, gives an integrated concept of peace which must have no place for policies based on a position of strength. The Warsaw Pact military doctrine, like the military doctrine of each of its individual members, is geared to the task of preventing war, both nuclear and conventional. We proceed from the fact that in the present conditions the use of military means to resolve any dispute is inadmissible. We need armed forces and arms for the sole purpose of defending ourselves in the event of an attack. We need nothing more than this. We do not regard any state or any nation as our enemy. Our main aim is to end the arms race and achieve real disarmament.

It is natural that the uncommon nature of the new initiatives has been remarked throughout the world, particularly the proposal to hold consultations between Warsaw Pact and NATO representatives for the purpose of comparing military doctrines and removing the mutual suspicion and mistrust which have built up over the years. At the same time, we cannot help but be alarmed by the fact that some NATO capitals have immediately tried to dismiss the matter, saying "There is nothing new in this. We are also in favor of peace."

It is true there is no lack of peacemaking rhetoric in the West. Its flood increases whenever legislators are asked to cough up the money for another arms program. Every dollar in the NATO military budget tends to be presented as...concern for universal peace. But actions weigh more than words on the political scales.

NATO is every ready to underline the "dovish" disposition of its own bloc and accuse the Warsaw Pact of "aggressive intentions." But will it ever take the decision to publicly make a mutual pledge not to be the first to begin military operations? Not to be the first to use nuclear weapons? To ratify these pledges, following the example of the socialist states, with the signatures of its countries' top leaders to give its words the force and effectiveness of an international legal document? Proposals on this score have been made repeatedly to the North Atlantic bloc but we have never received a constructive response.

Those in the capitals of the NATO states spare no effort to prove by arithmetical computation that the Warsaw Pact is ahead on conventional weapons. For some reason they remain silent on the proposal which has been repeated many times over and was once again reaffirmed in Berlin: To avoid these futile, prolonged mathematical disputes, each side should reduce its surplus. A positive reaction to this initiative could also be a specific action in favor of peace.

Finally, so such was once said in the West in defense of the "zero option," but when this same zero option reappeared in the form of our initiative and demanded action -- there was a hitch. Not for the first time NATO is taking time to coordinate its position and dragging its heels before giving its final answer. Again words instead of action.

We are guided by realism in diplomacy and defense issues. As long as others have missiles pointed at us we cannot give up our own. Equilibrium and parity have been and remain the main factor in military-strategic stability.

The prevailing tension in the world and our own historical experience compel us to maintain our defense capability. However, we are in favor of parity at an increasingly low level and a radical reduction in arms, primarily nuclear. We are in favor of making this process ongoing and irreversible. It could begin right now with the elimination of medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe and end with the complete destruction of nuclear arsenals by the end of the century.

Since the Soviet Union first put forward its program for the phased elimination of nuclear weapons, the number of missiles in the world has not diminished -- this has still to be achieved. However, for the first time a ray of light has pierced the veil of fear created by the nuclear danger which has enveloped our planet for the last 4 decades. This ray of light must grow and become the window on a nuclear-free future.

PACT POLITICAL OFFICERS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD031149 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] A conference of heads of main political administrations of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states opened in Moscow today. Taking part in it are:

Col Gen Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Lt Gen Horvath, director of the Main Political Directorate of the Hungarian People's Army and Deputy Minister of Defense of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Col Gen Bruenner, deputy minister of National Defense and chief of the main Political directorate of the GDR National People's Army.

Divisional Gen Szacilo, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces.

Rear Adm (Tetre), deputy secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Army Gen Lizichev, general of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Col Gen Klicha, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Taking part in the work of the conference is Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and command in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD052025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Jun 87

[From the "International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, conducted by Sergey Pravdin, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator, with Gennadiy Shishkin, international affairs journalist and first deputy general director of TASS; Melor Sturua, Vitaliy Sobolev, Vladimir Pasko, Boris Adrianov, Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, international affairs journalists; and Aleksandr Galkin, correspondent in Vientiane]

[Excerpts] [Pravdin] Many of our listeners' letters express full support for the new peace initiatives approved at the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin. They write that the United States and its closest allies should show new political thinking and ties into account. [passage omitted]

Our visitor today is Gennadiy Arkadyevich Shishkin, TASS first deputy general. The first question from our listeners is this: What new fundamental contribution is being made to the practice of today's international relations by the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact member states approved in Berlin?

[Shishkin] Before answering this question I should like to remind you of what we mean by military doctrine. According to the classical definition, military doctrine is the system of official views and tenets establishing the lines of military construction, the preparation of the country and the armed forces for war, and the methods and forms for conducting warfare. It is drawn up by the political leadership and the main tenets of the military doctrine are, or course, linked with the character of the social system, the policy of the ruling classes, the level of development and productive forces, scientific achievements, and ideas regarding possible war. If we turn to the document that was signed in Berlin last week, we will immediately see for ourselves that it differs fundamentally from the military doctrines which so frequently replace each other in the West.

Firstly, it is a collective doctrine of socialist states, which reflects the common character of their defensive military-political goals and their national military doctrines. Secondly, it is a purely defensive doctrine, which proceeds from the need to maintain an equal balance of military forces at the lowest possible level, and from the expediency of a reduction of military potentials to the bounds of a sufficiency needed for defense. Finally, our doctrine, being strictly a defensive one, proceeds from the fact that under present conditions employment of a military method to resolve any contentious issue is impermissible.

Thus, this document, which is unprecedented in the entire history of international relations and, consequently, in the entire history of military-political alliances, gives an integrated concept of peace, where there must be no room for conducting policy from a position of strength. The military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact, like the military doctrines of each of its members, is subordinated to the task of preventing war, both nuclear and conventional. We proceed from the fact that under present conditions employment of military means to resolve any contentious issue is impermissible. Armed forces and armaments are needed by us exclusively to defend ourselves in the event of an attack. Nothing over and above this is needed by us. We do not regard a single state or a single nation as our enemy. Our main goal is to halt the arms race and bring about true disarmament.

[Pravdin] You emphasized the purely defensive character of the Warsaw Pact's military doctrine. But the West also says it is in favor of peace and is only concerned with the interests of its defense. So what is the difference between our doctrine and theirs?

[Shishkin] Yes, indeed, the West and NATO like to speak about peace. The flow of their peace-making rhetoric increases whenever the legislators are being asked to fork out for yet another armaments program. Every dollar in NATO's military budget is presented as a concern for general peace. But the deeds of the Western countries speak louder than words, and when it is a matter of specific commitments these countries are, at times, also stinting with their words.

In actual fact, take such a provision in the Warsaw Pact's military doctrine as the firm commitment that the Warsaw Pact member states will never under any circumstances start military actions against any state or alliance of states, unless they themselves are the target of an armed attack, and further that they will never be the first to employ nuclear weapons. What could be simpler, it would seem, than to go halfway to meet the Warsaw Pact countries by declaring similar commitments for their part, and to endorse these commitments, following the example of the socialist states, with the signatures of their countries' top leaders in order to give their words the force and validity of an international legal document? Proposals on this score have been put repeatedly to the North Atlantic bloc, but not once has a constructive response been forthcoming.

[Pravdin] What is the practical significance of these doctrines, which, as you mentioned, have been replacing one another in the West?

[Shishkin] Indeed, all of us have witnessed how more and more new doctrines have been proclaimed in the NATO countries, particularly in the United States. They included the well-known Truman Doctrine, which unleashed the cold war, and there also was the strategy of massive retaliation, the strategy of flexible response, and so on. Their names vary, but their exclusively aggressive essence is the same. The Reagan administration, for instance, has extolled the doctrine of neoglobalism. Within the framework of this doctrine, the United States has been attempting to impose itself throughout the world and to mete out rough justice to national and liberation movements and to governments not to its liking.

A clear example of the doctrine of neoglobalism in action is the display of military muscle by the United States now taking place in the Persian Gulf region. How this is being achieved was declared to the world this week by none other than President Reagan himself. After the White House meeting on 1 June with his national security advisers he issued a statement in which he reported approval for a plan to increase considerably the U.S. Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf region. In accordance with this decision, the United States is undertaking the protection of Kuwaiti oil tankers which, from mid-June, will sail under the U.S. flag. [passage omitted]

The far-reaching plans of the Washington neoglobalists are being masked by anti-Soviet inventions. Not bothering to give any evidence, Reagan alleged that the USSR aims at seizing control of the Persian Gulf. But it is precisely the USSR and not the United States which has put foward specific initiatives to stabilize the situation in the region, to end the Iran-Iraq conflict, and to seek political solutions.

[Pravdin] The Reagan speech we have already mentioned said that at the forthcoming Venice conference of the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states to be held from 8-10 June, Reagan intends to raise the question of the common security interests of the Western powers in the Persian Gulf region. What can one say about the prospects for finding a common Western approach to this question and to other problems facing the Venice conference?

[Shishkin] The situation in the Persian Gulf will not, of course, be the main question on the agenda in Venice. The most acute and virtually insoluble ones are the economic problems. [passage omitted]

[Pravdin] A regular listener in Moscow, (Fedor Maksimovich Sachko), asks about the situation in Fiji after the 14 May coup. Please tell us about that country, the writer asks. [passage omitted]

But now here are some details which throw light on the real reasons for the coup. Not long before the coup, Fiji was visited by the former deputy director of the CIA. During the elections, another major U.S. intelligence officer, Walters, the present U.S. representative at the United Nations, was there. There is no doubt about the reasons for this interest, for the Fiji archipelago occupies an important strategic position. Also, Prime Minister Bavadra's government which was overthrown as a result of the coup, unambiguously expressed its negative attitude to nuclear weapons. The United States is trying at any cost to prevent the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the southern part of the Pacific. By the way, as former Fiji Prime Minister Mara said, the United States has promised support to the interim government, which also includes the head of the military coup.

It is hard to say how events will develop further. In response to appeals from the overthrown government, a campaign of disobedience is continuing in the country. India has demanded the return to power of the legal government. But real power in Fiji is still in the hands of the Army. Will it hold on to that power? [passage omitted] Some comrades ask about our trade in such commodities as timber, oil, gas, coal and other raw materials. We have received a very sharp letter about this from Comrade (Stepanov), an inhabitant of Ryazhsk Rayon, Ryazon Oblast, [word indistinct] postal district. He believes that selling raw materials to the capitalists helps them deceive and exploit the peoples. Comrade (Stepanov), in general, believes that we do not need to trade with anyone, because we have everything we need to develop, while avoiding links with the outside world.

Well, this point of view is, of course, an extreme one. Writers of other letters do not share it, but some of them consider that trading in raw materials in squandering natural resources. Some write that this is a sign of a certain technological backwardness in the USSR. I ask my colleague Vladimir Pasko to comment on these letters.

[Pasko] I must tell you, dear comrades, that this is a mistaken option. Practice and life show that the stronger a state is, the more extensive is its external trade. To restrain trade, as Comrade (Stepanov) proposes, is also as absurd as, say, to restrain technological progress. As far as trading in raw materials is concerned, this is practiced by virtually all states possessing them, including the most developed states. [passage omitted]

countries trade in raw materials depending on whether or not it is
he proportion that these materials occupy in the total volume of export
ter. Whereas for other industrially developed countries the fuel and raw
nent of their exports makes up no more than 20 percent, in our deliveries
list market it occupies over two-thirds. The proportion of machines and
only 9 percent. Why has this come about? Specialists name several
doubt a certain role has been played by the weak introduction into
the best Soviet scientific and technical achievements. But the main
r opinion, is played by the West's discriminatory measures with regard to
ts.

what does it matter if Americans or Englishmen do not take some Soviet
or other. Of course, we do not suffer from this, but we do suffer from
ty of the prices for raw materials. Last year, due to a fall in these
eceived over R10 billion less than we should from foreign trade. An
he proportion of machinery and equipment in our exports would reduce their
market conditions. That is the reason why the 27th CPSU Congress set the
ing the structure of Soviet exports and of increasing the proportion of
ring sector in our exports. [passage omitted]

ay we will continue to reply to letters whose writers are interested in
tate of and prospects for relations between our country and China. I pass
e to my colleague Boris Andrianov.

n our previous broadcast we noted that in recent years favorable progress
erved in Soviet-Chinese relations in virtually all spheres. We mentioned
roader contacts at governmental, parliamentary and public levels. Stress
the role played in the normalization of bilateral relations by regular
e politial consultations. The expansion of varied links between our
hina also are manifested in other spheres. There is an increase in trade
scientific-technical and cultural cooperation is developing. It is hard
ate the significance of this fact, for this creates a good basis for the
ovement in Soviet-Chinese relations, the strengthening of mutual trust,
rliness and cooperation on the basis of equal rights and in the interests
es of the two countries, the cause of peace and socialism.

significant results have been achieved in the sphere of trade and economic
It is perhaps sufficient to note that in the period 1981-85, trade
ween the two countries increased 9-fold and amounted to R1.6 billion. What
ures mean? Primarily that for rate of annual increase, China's trade with
reached first place in the PRC's external trade. It should be noted that
Soviet-Chinese trade exchange exceeded the figure for 1985 by about 13.5
s very nearly reaching the record level achieved in the trade and economic
tween the two countries in 1959. This fact is very significant in itself.

cal links between the Soviet and Chinese economies also contain great
s for the development of trade relations. Moreover, the natural resources
countries complement each other: We are rich in what China needs, and in
ina has what we need. Therefore, there really are vast reserves for the
of mutually advantageous trade. This has been stressed frequently by the
ades.

The fact that our country and China are now solving largely similar priority tasks of social and economic development is undoubtedly a favorable condition for the expansion of mutually advantageous contacts. This gives rise to the natural striving to deepen cooperation in carrying out one's plans in those areas where it will obviously be of advantage to both sides. This will be discussed in our next broadcast. [passage omitted]

TASS ON NATO 'AURORA EXPRESS-87' MANEUVERS

LD051923 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1242 GMT 4 Jun 87

[By TASS observer Valeriy Vavilov]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jun (TASS) -- NATO's "fire-fighting" is being urgently transferred to the Eastern province of Turkey where maneuvers codenamed "Aurora Express-87" are beginning in the regions of Erzerum and Kars, in direct proximity to the Soviet border.

This strike group, officially called "NATO's mobile forces," has the job, according to command's plans, of acting anywhere where a "crisis situation" might arise, from northern Norway to eastern Turkey, so as to confront the "Soviet peril threatening NATO."

On this occasion more than 5,000 soldiers from the allied forces -- U.S., British, W. German, Italian, Belgian, and Luxemburg, together with Turkish units -- will spend 3 weeks devising methods of "restraining the Eastern adversary that has invaded Turkish territory." The significance they want to attach to these maneuvers also is demonstrated by the fact that General Rogers, supreme commander in chief of allied NATO forces in Europe, will attend them.

According to the command's claim, the aim of the maneuvers is to "extinguish the fire" of an imaginary "Eastern invasion." The maneuvers actually have a perfectly real aim -- to artificially provoke tension in the region under the pretext of the mythical "Soviet peril."

The Pentagon attaches great significance in its global strategy to its southern NATO ally, regarding Turkey as its "main strike force on NATO's southeastern flank." Proceeding from this, a great deal has already been done to transform the country into a mighty military bridgehead; 5 major U.S. military bases and approximately 60 other military facilities have been set up on its territory. According to press reports, nuclear weapons have also been sited there -- over 500 nuclear warheads, together with delivery systems -- missiles, artillery, and nuclear-capable aircraft. The main Air Force base at Incirlik is being expanded at an accelerated rate, "joint" bases are being constructed at Mus and Batman, near the Soviet-Turkish border, and new and more up-to-date equipment is being installed at the tracking and warning stations at Sinop and Princlik, which carry out radio-technical intelligence monitoring of Soviet territory.

All this gives a particular dangerous and provocative slant to the present military games being played by NATO's mobile forces. They are clearly designed to whip up anti-Soviet hysteria, creating obstacles on the path to good-neighborly Soviet-Turkish relations, and complicating the prospects for the development of these relations, which are useful for the Soviet and the Turkish peoples. Who stands to gain from this?

## WASHINGTON EMBASSY WALLS 'BRISTLE' WITH BUGS

LD082001 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 8 TASS -- Reinforced concrete beams, bricks, marble slabs, bits of flexible plastic pipes which all look as building material are really the camouflage for the most up-to-date eavesdropping devices. The walls of the new administrative building of the Soviet Embassy in Washington bristle with such electronic bugs. Power sources for this equipment are lasting and, experts hold, can be charged by power beams directed at the building. This practice causes justifiable indignation, the more so since it is hazardous for the health of people who are in those buildings.

It was more than once that the Soviet side advanced concrete proof to this effect, lodged the protests with the U.S. authorities about the illegal practice of the wide use of eavesdropping equipment for espionage in the buildings of the Soviet missions in Washington and in other American cities.

The latest equipment which is used in the space industry was applied to the manufacture of eavesdropping devices. Every such device costs tens of thousands of dollars. Going by the samples discovered, they are mass produced in the USA. The testimony of architect Carl Warnecke who took part in the construction of the new building for the USSR Embassy in the USA is indicative of much. In an article which has recently been published by THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper he noted that after the completion of the construction of the residential complex of the embassy in Washington, Soviet specialists had to take emergency measures to remove "bugs" from residential premises.

Nevertheless the United States continues whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria around the alleged "spying of Reds" against the USA. And the timing is not accidental. It has long been noticed that whenever there is if only the slightest opportunity to step up the Soviet-American dialogue, the rightwing circles in the USA immediately start whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria.

## PRAVDA DEPLORES U.S. CURBS ON EAST BLOC NEWSMEN

PM081321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "To the Press Section...Under Escort: On the Provocative Campaign Against the Socialist Countries' Journalists"]

[Text] Washington, 29 May -- He has been telephoning PRAVDA's Washington office for around 18 months now. He doesn't introduce himself but immediately begins with insults and threats of violence. In theory this man could be arrested, but in practice that is extremely difficult, both technically and legally. You just have to put up with it.

It is far more complicated when you are dealing with an official campaign mounted by the authorities. Recently, for example, the U.S. State Department sent the Soviet, Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, CSSR, Polish, and Romanian Embassies official notes stating that those countries' press representatives working in Washington are to lose their permanent passes to the U.S. foreign policy department's press office. As of 1 June they will be able to visit the press office and attend press conferences only by prior arrangement and if escorted.

This measure does not tally at all with Washington's avowed commitment to the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, which specifically envisage giving journalists every possible assistance in their work and facilitating their access to sources of information.

For an explanation I turned to Charles Redman, assistant secretary of state for public affairs and the department's official spokesman. In his words, this action is part of a "far-reaching program of security measures."

After that I had a conversation with Redman which was more like a game of verbal tennis. Here it is:

"Since only a certain group of journalists has been singled out, is this not discrimination against them?"

"You could put it that way, of course. But I do not know how many U.S. correspondents have access to your Foreign Ministry."

"They all have access to the Foreign Ministry's press center."

"That is not the same as the Foreign Ministry. That is just the press center. I have been there, it is completely unlike the ministry.... I can stress once again that you will have full access accompanied by an escort, that is the only difference. We are setting up a special department to take care of you."

"There are official premises at the Foreign Ministry press center in Moscow, to be specific the Foreign Ministry Information Administration's premises. All in one building. In other words, you cannot distinguish between the Foreign Ministry and the press center."

"On the contrary, that is easy. The press center which I visited is a long way from the Foreign Ministry."

"Can you think of even one specific instance when Soviet journalists have threatened the State Department's security?"

"I do not intend to go into specific details. I shall only say that the decision was taken as part of a security program...."

Charles Redman firmly stood his ground and it was clear that he would not budge. The conversation became pointless and degenerated into formulaic expressions clearly coordinated "at the top" which made it seem as though they are virtually doing us a favor, taking care of us, and protecting us. However, that isn't the case at all, of course. The State Department's blatantly discriminatory action puts the journalists affected by it in a very difficult position. Not only does it make it difficult to attend the daily press conferences conducted by Redman and his subordinates, it also makes it hard for them to do their job at all. [paragraph continues]

The removal of correspondents' passes -- complete with photographs and allocated number -- essentially means depriving press corps members from a number of socialist countries of the main document confirming their status as journalists. Under the conditions prevailing here, this pass is recognized not only in Washington but also by local press organs and guarantees the necessary working conditions.

There is still the White House press card. But out of the 13 Soviet correspondents accredited in Washington only 3 still have their cards. The White House's accreditation process for Soviet journalists became so protracted this year that most of them have to wait some 18 to 24 months for accreditation. Your correspondent, for example, waited for 18 months for White House approval of his accreditation. Furthermore, unlike Western correspondents, whose passes run for at least 1 year, passes for the USSR's representatives are only valid for 3 months, after which they must apply for an extention.

In other words, the State Department is clearly trying to make working conditions difficult for Soviet journalists and those from a number of other socialist countries in the United States. Incidentally, this was clearly signaled in the middle of last December, when the State Department's administration for the affairs of foreign missions extended its jurisdiction to Soviet correspondents, obliging them to go through that administration to register and pay for all their trips to parts of the country open to them. As a result travel costs rose sharply; they book us into hotels that are too dear and buy expensive tickets. About 1 month ago a conference was held in Warrenton, Virginia, organized by the State Department and attended by staffers from the U.S. Information Agency, the CIA, the Pentagon, and a group of "trusted" journalists.

The conference was not publicized but information about its content somehow leaked into the press. The discussion in Warrenton centered on the strategy for countering the Soviet policy of openness, which is making many people on the Potomac quite nervous -- the open discussion of problems in the Soviet Union and the honest exchange of opinions are undermining anti-Soviet propaganda and robbing it of its standard "arguments." According to THE WASHINGTON TIMES, a newspaper close to the administration, the participants in the conference "complained that Moscow is now supplying so much news and information in interviews and at press conferences that journalists have no time left for research work."

The fact cannot be ignored that the Washington authorities are taking this unfriendly action at the very time when foreign correspondents in the Soviet Union are being given more and more opportunities for work, when the amount of information given to them has increased sharply, and when access to that information is being eased.

A group of CBS journalists went to Moscow recently. In one dispatch from the Soviet capital anchorman D. Rather made the following disclosure to local viewers: "We have visited places and had meetings which would have seemed inconceivable a few years ago." One can only envy him.

'POSITIVE MOVEMENT' IN SOCIALIST TIES, ZHAO TOUR

OW042349 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1500 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Petrov commentary: "Unity of Socialist Community Countries"]

[Text] Unity in the struggle for disarmament, security, and peace, headlined many newspapers when reporting on the recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Berlin. Please listen to the following commentary by our station observer Petrov on unity among members of the socialist community.

The nature of socialism dictates rapprochement and cooperation among the socialist countries. This trend in the development of the socialist community has gained new (?momentum) recently, as seen from Gorbachev's visits to Czechoslovakia and Romania, his meeting with Polish leader Jaruzelski, and the Berlin summit.

Following are examples which illustrate the achievements made by members of the socialist community through their concerted actions in recent years: demarcation of a fair boundary line between Poland and Czechoslovakia after World War II; international recognition of the GDR; breaking the imperialist blockade of revolutionary Cuba; selfless assistance to Vietnam's war against U.S. aggression; and restoration of the PRC's lawful rights in the United Nations. Now, another extremely important event -- that is, the document of the socialist community's Berlin meeting -- has been added to the above list of (?brilliant) examples of (?advanced thinkers) in the nuclear age. Unity of the socialist countries has become a constant and effective (?weapon) in their struggle for a nuclear-free world and survival of mankind.

Finally I would like to cite a passage from the CPSU Central Committee's political report to the 27th National Congress which says: We do not believe the community is divided by any kind of barriers from other socialist countries. The CPSU seeks honest, frank relations with all communist parties and states of the socialist world. We strive to see what unites the socialist world. This is why Soviet Communists are gladdened by every step toward rapprochement of all socialist states and by every positive movement in the relations between them.

I believe this passage is of pressing significance in light of Premier Zhao Ziyang's current visit to East European socialist countries.

PRC-Poland Communique Noted

OW082130 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1500 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Shakov commentary]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, has concluded his official visit to Poland. The two countries issued a joint communique, which stressed: It is a task brooking no delay to stop the arms race and safeguard global peace. Poland and China both stand for the radical reduction and the ultimate complete destruction of nuclear arms and other massive destructive weapons and for the prevention of expanding the arms race into space. Both approve of the proposition that peaceful and non-nuclear zones be established in some parts of the world. Our station's commentator has the following comments on this:

No doubt, the results of the Sino-Polish high-level talks are of great international significance, for they prove that socialist countries hold identical views on such basic questions as safeguarding peace, preventing thermonuclear disasters, and guaranteeing the survival of mankind. This fact has, nevertheless, enraged the imperialist aggressive bloc, which has made every effort to look for differences in the relations among socialist countries and sow the seeds of discord in their cooperative activities so as to undermine their united action to seek solutions to extremely important international issues.

The fact that the Polish and Chinese leaders hold identical views on many of the basic contemporary questions cannot but please the Soviets. Our country has stood and is still standing for developing and consolidating close and mutually beneficial relations with all socialist countries, including the People's Republic of China. In a speech delivered in Vladivostok about 1 year ago, Comrade Gorbachev stressed that history has given an exceptionally important task to the Soviet and Chinese peoples given that this international development depends, to a great extent, upon these two largest socialist countries. What is pleasing is that Sino-Soviet relations have shown marked improvement recently. The Soviet Union has, on more than one occasion, demonstrated willingness to hold earnest discussions with China at any time and at any level on supplemental measures for establishing good-neighborly relations.

TASS CITES FIRST PRC NUCLEAR EXPLOSION SINCE 1984

LD081518 Moscow TASS in English 1212 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Stockholm June 8 TASS -- A seismic service of Sweden's Defense Ministry has registered a nuclear explosion on the territory of China. Nuclear device less than 150 kilotons was detonated at the Lop Nur test site in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

This is the first Chinese nuclear explosion since December 1984.

PRC-MONGOLIA BORDER NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDE

LD080628 Moscow TASS in English 0623 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Ulaanbaator June 8 TASS -- The negotiations on concluding a treaty on the frontier regime between the Mongolian People's Republic and the People's Republic of China have ended here between the two sides. The negotiations were held from May 31 to June 7.

DIPLOMAT REFUSES QUESTIONING, LEAVES TOKYO

OW060456 Tokyo KYODO in English 0442 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO -- A third secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo left for home Saturday after refusing to be questioned by Japanese police in connection with a recently uncovered spy case.

Police said Victor V. Aksyutin, 32, and his family left new Tokyo international airport at Narita for the Soviet Union shortly after noon.

Aksyutin is listed as a third secretary, but authorities said he is a KGB member. Police wanted to question him on the spy case involving the theft and sale of information on U.S. military aircraft. They said Aksyutin was seen during a surveillance of a Soviet trade office member who was having a meeting with Hiromi Date, 62, at a park on the western outskirts of Tokyo on May 19.

Date, an adviser to the Chinese technology center, was one of the four Japanese arrested recently on suspicion of their involvement in the sale of classified information on U.S. military aircraft.

Police earlier announced three other Soviets were allegedly involved in the spy case. They all are back in the Soviet Union.

In connection with the spy case and illegal exports to the Soviet Union involving Toshiba Machine Co. of Japan, a Soviet Embassy official blasted the Japanese Government for conducting a series of "anti-Soviet campaigns."

Meeting reporters, Boris Krasulin, first secretary at the embassy, warned that Japan-Soviet relations will come into a crisis unless such "provocations" are stopped immediately.

Krasulin also said the Soviet Union may cancel the second round of Japan-Soviet trade and economic talks scheduled to open in Tokyo on June 24.

This confirmed remarks made in Moscow Friday by Lyudvig Chizhov, chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Department of Pacific Nations, who indicated the Soviets might refuse to hold the talks.

Representation Made to Japan

PM081002 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Representation to the Japanese Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] The Soviet Embassy in Japan today made a representation to the Japanese Foreign Ministry in connection with the Japanese authorities' provocative demand that V. Aksyutin, third secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Japan, report to a police station and with the Foreign Ministry's "recommendations" that he leave for the USSR.

The Japanese side alleges without any reason whatsoever that he is involved in the "case of theft of documents from the Yokota base."

The Soviet Embassy categorically rejected all accusations against the Soviet diplomat.

The representation says, in part: The form in which the Japanese side poses the question of the Soviet diplomat and the absurd "claims" made against him, taking account of the hostile anti-Soviet Union campaign which is continuing in the mass media, fully confirms the planned nature of the action against the staff of Soviet institutions in Japan. The impression is that the Japanese authorities are deliberately striving to extend the campaign and endeavoring to draw more and more individuals into it.

The creation by the Japanese side of a situation preventing Comrade Aksyutin from the normal discharge of his duties as a diplomat impels the Soviet side to adopt a decision regarding his departure for home. This coincides with the wishes of Aksyutin himself, who has requested that the leadership of the embassy protect him and his family from prosecution by the Japanese police authorities.

The USSR Embassy repeats that the entire responsibility for the consequences of the campaign of provocation unleashed at the staff of Soviet institutions in Japan rests with the Japanese side.

## PRK'S CHEA SIM PAYING VISIT, MEETS WITH DEMICHEV

BK090227 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly has stayed in the Soviet Union for a period of time.

Today, 8 June, Comrade Chea Sim was received by Comrade Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Their talk proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship. They discussed further expansion of cooperation between the national assemblies of the two countries. Comrade Chea Sim expressed gratitude for the attention paid him during his stay in the Soviet Union.

## FRENCH N-TESTS CAUSE DESTRUCTION OF MURORoA

PM081303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch under the "Apt Comments" rubric: "Mururoa Atoll Is Dying, Its Existence Threatened by Nuclear Explosions"]

[Text] Paris -- The nuclear tests being carried out by France on Muroroa Atoll in the South Pacific are sentencing it to death.

F. Fillon, chairman of the French National Assembly Defense Commission, acknowledged on his return from the atoll, where he had observed nuclear tests, that Muroroa has suffered considerable damage. Fissures traversing the whole island continue to spread, and this, in the opinion of specialists, will inevitably lead to the atoll's complte destruction.

The destructive consequences of nuclear explosions for Muroroa have been known for a long time now. This is recognized even in a Defense Ministry report. The well-known French scientist H. Tazieff has noted that there is a danger of radioactive substances escaping. Paris has no intention of abandoning its plans, however. F. Fillon stressed that, despite the dangers of destruction of the island, the nuclear tests will not be stopped. He reported that the Defense Ministry has given military specialists the task of reducing the mass and size of nuclear warheads and simultaneously developing new forms of them suitable for the new M-5 missiles armed with 12 warheads.

These demands by the authorities are forcing engineers and technicians to carry out nuclear explosions at the former frequency -- that is, 8-10 a year. Around 100 tests, which are the cause of the atoll's destruction, have been carried out there since 1975. The authorities, however, state that there is no danger and that provided the charges exploded there are not too powerful the tests could allegedly be conducted for many years more. The explosions, F. Fillon said, are only speeding up the natural process of "erosion" of the atoll.

Reports have recently appeared in the press here that Paris may move its nuclear test center to the Kerguelen Islands in the Indian Ocean. However, as Deputy M. Peyre has noted, Muroroa's destruction does not mean that it is necessary to find a new site which will, in turn, face the danger of destruction and prompt protests in other regions of the world. The deputy said France must stop the explosions and the development of new kinds of weapons and do everything possible to help ensure the complete disappearance of nuclear arsenals by the end of the 20th century.

## USSR WARSHIPS, RYUYTEL-LED DELEGATION VISIT LIBYA

### Soviet Warships Visit Tripoli

PM051747 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jun 87 First Edition p 3

[Commander N. Gormalev report: "Soviet Ships in Libya"]

[Text] A detachment of Soviet warships comprising the large antisubmarine ship Admiral Isachenkov and the destroyer Bezuprechnyy, under the command of Rear Admiral V.G. Yegorov, has begun an official friendly visit to Tripoli, capital of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The detachment commander paid a call on the commander of the naval base of the port of Tripoli. Soviet sailors laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the Libyans' liberation struggle for independence and visited a museum whose exhibit tells of the crimes of U.S. imperialism. Rear Adm V.G. Yegorov made an entry in the museum's comments book. The commander of the Navy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah gave a dinner in the Soviet sailors' honor.

### Ryuytel Arrival Remarks

PM041745 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.F. Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow 3 June on an official visit to Tripoli at the invitation of the Libyan General People's Congress. The delegation comprised S.A. Losev, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and T.T. Salakhov, RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy. The deputies will also be visiting Algeria, Morocco, Egypt, and Syria.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, and other officials.

The Soviet delegation arrived in Tripoli the same day. It was met at the Libyan capital's international airport by 'Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa, deputy general secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress; B Huwayj, General People's Congress secretary for trade union, association, and professional relations; A.L. al-Dali, secretary of the Tripoli Municipality People's Assembly; and other Libyan officials. P.S. Akopov, USSR ambassador to Libya, was among the welcoming party.

On his arrival, A.F. Ryuytel, expressing gratitude to the Libyan General People's Congress leadership for the invitation to the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to pay an official visit to Libya, pointed out that the trip is in reponse to the Libyan General People's Congress delegation visit to the Soviet Union last August.

The USSR and Libya, he continued, have been bound for many years by ties of sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation. The current visit will allow the Soviet parliamentarians to become better acquainted with Libya's rich history and acquire a better knowledge of its achievements along the road of implementing the tasks of the September Revolution, and will provide an opportunity to exchange opinions on a wide range of questions of Soviet-Libyan bilateral relations and on topical problems of the present-day international situation.

The USSR Supreme Soviet, the head of the Soviet delegation went on to point out, attaches great importance to strengthening ties with the General People's Congress, which ultimately will promote a strengthening of the entire range of bilateral relations for the good of the Soviet and Libyan peoples in the interests of peace and international security. Our Libyan friends also take this approach. That is why we are confident that the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Libya will be yet another step on the road of expanding friendly ties between our countries and will make a contribution to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding between our peoples.

'Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa expressed profound satisfaction that the exchanges of delegations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Libyan General People's Congress have become traditional. We hope, he stressed, that bilateral ties will continue to develop in various spheres and that the Soviet delegation's visit will serve to further deepen and develop Soviet Libyan relations.

## News Agencies Ties Development

LD060452 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Tripoli June 5 TASS -- TASS Director-General Sergey Losev, here with a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met on Thursday with General Secretary of the Libyan News Agency, JANA, Fathi el-Suwaii [name as received].

They discussed questions of further developing cooperation between the two agencies in the spirit of traditional friendly relations between the USSR and Libya, aimed at counteracting propaganda ttacks by the Western mass media.

Soviet Ambassador to Libya Pogos Akopov also attended the meeting.

## Science, Economic Agreement

PM080857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Soviet-Libyan intergovernmental documents on economic and technical cooperation were signed in Tripoli 28 May. They envisage further developing mutually beneficial ties between the two friendly countries in various spheres.

The documents were signed by K.F. Katushev, who is here as head of the Soviet government delegation and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary for public services in Libya's General People's Committee.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, F. al-Shakshuki confirmed the Libyan Jamahiriyah's desire to further develop relations of friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union. He expressed confidence that the documents signed will serve that goal in the interests of both countries' peoples. For his part, K.F. Katushev stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to promote in every way the extension and deepening of bilateral ties in light of the Long-term Program for Developing Economic, Scientific, Technical, and Trade Cooperation Between the USSR and Libya signed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, during his friendly visit to the Soviet Union in October 1985.

## Cultural, Education Agreement

LD071838 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Text] Tropoli June 7 TASS -- The programme for cultural and scientific cooperation between the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the Soviet Union for 1987-1988 has been signed here today. The document provides for the development of bilateral ties in the field of higher and secondary education and research, organization of cooperation in the field of culture, television and radio broadcasting, exchanges of delegations of writers, youth, women and sportsmen.

The programme has been signed by USSR Ambassador to Libya Pogos Akopov and 'Abd al-Salam al-Utayri, head of the department for cultural ties of the General People's Committee for education and scientific research.

The signing ceremony was attended from the Soviet side by Arnold Ryuytel, the head of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who were on an official visit here, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR, other members of the Soviet parliamentary delegation, from the Libyan side -- by 'Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa, assistant secretary general of the General People's Congress, GPC secretaries.

## Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Delegation

PM081027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Interparliamentary Ties"]

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jun -- Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, received a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the evening of 6 June.

The delegation is currently in the Libyan Jamahiriyah on an official visit at the invitation of the General People's Congress.

Taking part in the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, were the delegation members: Sergey Losev, a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, TASS director-general; Tair Salakhov, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, first secretary of the Board of the Artists' Union of the USSR; and Pogos Akopov, the ambassador of the USSR to Libya.

It was pointed out during the meeting that the exchange of visits between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the General People's Congress promoted broader Soviet-Libyan contacts in all fields.

The Soviet delegation expressed solidarity with the Libyan people's struggle against imperialist aggression.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed satisfaction with how Soviet-Libyan cooperation was taking shape now, and declared for its further development and deepening. He pointed out that he still remained under a great impression of his visit to Moscow in October 1985 and of his meeting with the Soviet leaders.

The Libyan leader voiced conviction that the revitalization and reorganization program implemented in the USSR would substantially strengthen the economic might of the Soviet Union and its positions in the international arena, and would help developing countries, national liberation movements, and all peace-loving forces to resist the intrigues and conspiracies of imperialism.

The leader of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet informed the Libyan leader of the Soviet peace initiatives and proposals aimed at eliminating nuclear weapons and ensuring international security.

It was pointed out by the Libyan side that the United States and France, availing themselves of accelerated military deliveries and their continuing armed presence in Chad, tried to urge the Habre regime on to military ventures against the Libyan Jamahiriyah to prevent a political settlement and national reconciliation. After the barbarous U.S. bombing raids from the north had not produced the desired results, imperialism tried to destabilize the situation in Libya from the southern direction.

The Soviet delegation gave a high appraisal of the successes scored by the Libyan people over the years that have passed since the September revolution, and emphasized that the Soviet Union pursued a principled course in support of the Libyan people in their striving to build a new society.

## Joint Statement on Visit

PM090933 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to Libya"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Arnold Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Libya 3-7 June on an official visit at the invitation of the General People's Congress [GPC] of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Among the accompanying delegation were Sergey Losev, director-general of TASS, and Tair Salakhov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Artists. Taking part in the talks and conversations was USSR Ambassador to Libya Pogos Akopov.

The delegation was received by Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, who welcomed the Soviet delegation. For his part the head of the Soviet delegation informed the leader of the Libyan revolution about the activity of the CPSU in implementing the course of the 27th party congress aimed at the all-round restructuring and further democratization of Soviet society. He drew attention to the comprehensive proposals of the USSR for reducing the level of international tension, and the construction of a world free of nuclear weapons and violence.

The delegation was also received by Mustafa al-Muntasir 'Umar, secretary of the GPC. The Soviet guests were given an opportunity to travel through the country and to familiarize themselves with the transformations which have been brought about in the period since the revolution in the political, economic, and social spheres. They also inspected historical sights. The delegation was given a warm and cordial reception wherever it went, reflecting the feelings of friendship and solidarity that exist between the peoples of the two countries. The members of the delegation visited M. al-Qadhdhafi's house where they familiarized themselves with the consequences of the U.S. aggression in April 1986. They condemned this barbaric action, which is a manifestation of Washington's policy of state terrorism.

urse of the visit, meetings took place between the Soviet and the Libyan s, at which the Libyan side was represented by 'Abd al-Raziq al-Sawsa, secretary of the GPC; Ibrahim Bukhizam, GPC secretary for affairs of the Committees; and Bashir Huwayj, GPC secretary for affairs of professional ongresses.

Libyan representatives conducted a detailed exchange of views on various bilateral relations, and on some of the most important international and problems. They briefed one another on the activities of the two countries; e organs, and discussed questions concerned with further developing friendly een the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Libyan Jamahiriyah GPC. The desire was to develop friendly ties between the two countries and peoples, a firm basis as been laid by meetings between the leaders of the Soviet Union and Libya.

t delegation highly appraised the Libyan people's achievements in the economic, and social spheres and its resolve to implement the goals of the revolution directed toward strengthening freedom and building a new society ahiriyah founded on the principles of justice, equality, and the elimination tation. The delegation stressed that the firm anti-imperialist course of the ahiriyah, which has been subjected to aggressive actions and intrigues by sm, is held in high esteem by the Soviet Union.

r part, GPC representatives voiced conviction that the Soviet Union's t line in the international arena in support of national liberation movements ds to the root interests and aspirations of freedom-loving peoples. They said are following with satisfaction the course of restructuring in the Soviet d expressed certainty that it will lead to the further consolidation of Soviet This is in the interests of international peace, and will assist in guarding reignty of the peoples from encroachments by imperialism.

n examination of the contemporary international situation, particular attention ed to questions concerned with safeguarding universal peace and security. The ide declared its support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at eliminating weapons, and first and foremost the USSR's and the United States' medium-range in Europe.

s resolutely condemned the U.S. Administration's striving to put weapons in They stressed that the U.S. SDI program enshrines a danger for the whole of and this determines a need to counteract it.

es also discussed the problems of terrorism and violence in international s. These are being used by imperialist quarters to trample the freedom, nty, and independence of countries and peoples. Having discussed terrorist , they stressed the possibility of rallying all peace-loving forces to oppose icy of state terrorism, and supported the idea of convening an international ce under the aegis of the United Nations to define terrorism and the nces between terrorism and the national liberation struggle of peoples.

n exchange of opinions on regional problems, the sides discussed the situation ear East. They condemned the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance. The resolve of R and the Libyan Jamahiriyah to continue the struggle to achieve a just and ensive Near East settlement was reaffirmed. They stated their support for the of the Arab people of Palestine for guaranteeing its legitimate rights, g its right to the creation of its own state. [paragraph continues]

The sides rated highly the efforts undertaken to convene a session of the Palestine National Council in Algiers, which was an important step on the way to the consolidation of Palestinian ranks on an anti-imperialist basis.

The participants in the conversations and talks expressed disquiet with regard to the tension in the Persian Gulf. They stated once again the need for the speediest ending of the war between Iraq and Iran. The continuation of this war is being used by imperialist forces to step up their military presence in the Persian Gulf and to create conditions for interference in the internal affairs of the states situated there.

The Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah advocate turning the Mediterranean into a zone of stable peace and cooperation. The sides expressed readiness to continue efforts to achieve this goal. The Libyan side reaffirmed its support for the Soviet initiative on the withdrawal of U.S. and USSR naval fleets from the Mediterranean.

During an examination of African problems, the Soviet and Libyan representatives condemned the escalation of tension near the southern borders of Libya brought about by imperialist interference in Chad, and the attempts to make use of the internal conflict in that country to fan up a hostile campaign against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. There was a reaffirmation of the necessity for the speediest political settlement to the Chad conflict by the Chadians themselves, within the framework of the OAU.

The sides reached accord on the further development and improvement of cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Libyan GPC, and on continuing the practice of exchanging delegations. The visit by the Supreme Soviet delegation, and the exchange of opinions that took place concerning a broad range of issues of mutual interest is a fresh practical contribution to the cause of strengthening of friendship between the people of the two countries.

### Delegation Departs for Algeria

LD080044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, on the evening of 6 June recieved a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation is led by Ryuytel, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [passage omitted]

Today, the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet left Tripoli for Algeria.

## SOKOLOV RECEIVES PDRY DEFENSE MINISTER 16 MAY

PM280811 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 May 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] On 16 May USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov met with PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] Defense Minister Lt Col S.U. Ahmad, who is in the Soviet Union on a working visit.

Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the conversation.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister, and other officials took part in the conversation. PDRY Ambassador to the USSR A.A. al-Ilah was also present.

EX-ENVOY TO IRAN ON PAPER'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

NC281406 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] An article recently appeared in the Iranian press in which efforts were made to state territorial claims against the Soviet Union. We asked Vladimir Vinogradov, RSFSR foreign minister and former ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Iran, to comment on this.

Vladimir Vinogradov said: Recently the JOMHURI-E ESLAMI carried a witty report alleging that some Soviet border areas belong to Iran. Frankly speaking, I was surprised. As far as I know, JOMHURI-E ESLAMI does not usually carry satirical articles. This report is best described either as an insipid joke or a malicious statement.

Vinogradov continued: Nevertheless, the publication of an article of this kind by an official newspaper which has the largest circulation of any paper in Iran could mislead those who are not acquainted with the facts and who might believe such tales and fabrications. Our people have good feelings toward the Iranians. I know that the Iranians, too, respect the Soviet people and regard them favorably. Apparently, fomenting hostility and suspicion among the Iranians toward their neighbors is to the benefit of those who want to upset relations beteen our two countries.

Vinogradov added: In conclusion, I would like to recall that border demarcation problems have never arisen between the Soviet Union and Iran. The border was officially recognized by both sides and the Soviet and Iranian Governments have both respected it.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL ON PLO DELEGATION USSR VISIT

JN281739 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 May 87

[Excerpt] Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine Secretary General Brother Nayif Hawatimah, who is currently visiting Moscow, has said that his talks with Soviet officials dealt with the expected trip to the Soviet Union by a PLO Executive Committee delegation. In a press statement published in Abu Dhabi (?today), Brother Hawatimah noted that this group will travel to Moscow in the next few days in the wake of the recent PNC session in Algiers. [passage omitted]

In addition, he explained that there had been a positive development in Romania's position on the Middle East problem and the Palestinian question. During their recent talks in Bucharest, President Nicolae Ceausescu told Hawatimah that the policy of separate solutions to the Middle East crisis had hit a dead end. He pointed out that Romania was seeking any settlement, be it bilateral or comprehensive.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG ARRIVES IN GDR, MET BY HONECKER

LD081258 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin June 8 TASS -- Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here today for an official friendly visit.

At the airport he was met by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

POLISH INTERIOR MINISTRY CITED ON POPE'S VISIT

LD081342 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw June 8 TASS -- The head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, arrived in Warsaw today. This third official visit to Poland will last till June 14.

The pontiff is expected to meet today with Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of Poland's State Council.

A Polish Interior Ministry spokesman, in a television interview before the visit, said that all Poles wanted the visit to proceed in an atmosphere of order and tranquility.

He revealed at the same time that there existed a group of extremists from among members of the former Solidarity organization, who intended to use the pope's visit not only for their propaganda purposes, but also for breaching public order.

"Putting it straight, one can talk about their fulfilling instructions of Western subversive centres," the Interior Ministry official observed.

Visit Begins

LD081343 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw June 8 TASS -- The pope's visit to Poland points to the successfully developing dialogue between the Vatican and the Polish People's Republic, Wojciech Jaruzelski said today.

The president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic and other leaders of the country met at Warsaw airport today the head of the Rome Catholic Church John Paul the Second who had arrived in Poland for an official visit.

Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw and primate of Poland, Cardinal Jozef Glemp was among the welcoming party.

This is the third visit of the pope to Poland. Earlier he visited Poland in 1979 and 1983.

The PAP news agency reports that John Paul the Second will meet and converse with Polish leaders and attend the second All-Poland Eucharistic Congress. He will visit Lublin, Tarnow, Krakow, Szczecin, Gdansk, Czenstochowa and Lodz.

The visit will last till June 14.

AWARD CONFERRED ON PZPR'S JAN GLOWCZYK

PM041353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 87 Second Edition p 3

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree conferring order on J. Glowczyk]

[Text] Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the award of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to Comrade Jan Glowczyk, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

For his contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 60th birthday, Comrade Jan Glowczyk, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
T. Menteshasvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
Moscow
The Kremlin
29 May 1987

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV MEETS WITH FRG CP OFFICIAL

LD052051 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn June 5 TASS -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, staying here on an official visit has met with Ellen Weber, deputy chairman of the German Communist Party.

The Bulgarian leader briefed her on the results of the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states, on a state of relations between Bulgaria and West Germany and on the economic development of Bulgaria. He emphasized that the growth of the stockpiles of mass destruction weapons called for a new approach to the solution of the war and peace problems and to the settlement of global and regional conflicts.

Zhivkov pointed out the urgent necessity to conclude an agreement on the elimination of nuclear missiles in Europe on the basis of agreements in principle reached by the USSR and the U.S. in Reykjavik.

Ellen Weber told Todor Zhivkov about the struggle of West German Communists for the consolidation of peace. She said that peace initiatives of socialist countries had met with broad support of West German public and had given a powerful impetus to the anti-war movement in the country.

LCY PRESIDENT RENOVICA WARNS AGAINST FACTIONALISM

PM311737 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 87 Second Edition p 7

[TASS report: "Pressing Tasks of Development"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May -- M. Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has called on Yugoslav Communists and all working people to facilitate the country's successful socioeconomic development by active specific actions.

Speaking in the city of Zrenjanin (Vojvodina Autonomous Province), he stated that the only way to implement what has been planned is by accelerating the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, making fuller use of production capacities, and rationally managing economic activity.

M. Renovica listed a number of positive results achieved in the economy since the beginning of the year. Thus, for example, industrial production rates have risen and exports have increased. Foreign debts have been reduced.

The speaker pointed out that overcoming the stagnation in socialist self-management, and above all the eradication of bureaucracy at all levels and the elimination of administration by decree from the production sphere, would have great significance for social development. The LCY bears historical responsibility for the development of the socioeconomic and political system. The country's working class rightly expects its vanguard to find the appropriate solution to the problems and to indicate prospects for development. But words alone cannot satisfy the working class.

M. Renovica warned that it is impossible to limit oneself merely to verbally noting the antisocialist activity of individual groups and people. They must be consistently exposed and removed from political life. Even within the LCY's ranks, he said, tendencies running counter to the party's policy can be observed. Often this is the result of the passivity of many party members, and the consequence of deficiencies in ideological work. Nationalist tendencies and the dissemination of distrust and hostility between individual peoples are also dangerous.

Referring to the discussion of draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution currently under way in Yugoslavia, the speaker noted that their purpose is to improve the political system, increase responsibility, observe legality, and consolidate the Yugoslav Federation's unity.

PRAVDA ON KOHL STATEMENT, OPPOSITION CRITICISM

PM051329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Statement by the FRG Chancellor"]

[Text] Bonn, 4 Jun -- FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl delivered a government statement on disarmament questions in the Bundestag today. His speech confirmed that Bonn officialdom is merely paying lipservice to disarmament when it speaks of its readiness to promote progress in this sphere, while in practice it continues to hamper this process.

Declaring that "the highest political aim of Bonn and NATO is forestalling both conventional and nuclear war in Europe," the chancellor at the same time categorically rejected the idea of the creation of a nuclear-free Europe. We do not share the desire to totally eliminate all nuclear weapons from the continent, he said.

While speaking of the FRG Government's readiness to act in the spirit of the "new thinking" and welcoming the appeal of the Warsaw Pact states for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security in principle, H. Kohl nonetheless defended the obsolete strategy of "nuclear deterrence" which runs counter to the demands of the present age. According to his view, "there will be no alternative in the foreseeable future" to NATO's concept of so-called "flexible response" which envisages the use of both nuclear and conventional weapons.

While expressing support in general terms for the proposals to eliminate medium-range and also operational and tactical missiles in Europe, the chancellor at the same time made their implementation dependent on a number of conditions. "As for the FRG Government, there can be no question of unconditional acceptance of the Soviet 'zero option' proposal for missiles with a range of between 500 and 1,000 kilometers," he pointed out. Bonn's main precondition is to exclude from the "double zero option" on medium-range and operational and tactical missiles not just the Pershing-1A missiles which the Bundeswehr has in its arsenal, but also the U.S. nuclear warheads to these missiles.

The chancellor described as a "step in the right direction" the readiness of the Warsaw Pact member states expressed in the documents of the Berlin Political Consultative Committee conference to eliminate the imbalances and asymmetry which have developed in some components of conventional arms, yet he proceeded nonetheless to talk about the "threat" allegedly posed to the FRG by the socialist countries' mythical "superiority" in conventional arms.

Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] who opened the parliamentary debate on the FRG chancellor's government statement, pointed out that the statement failed to undo the damage inflicted on the cause of disarmament by Bonn's inconsistent stance on this problem. he called on the ruling coalition unconditionally to accept the "double zero option" for medium-range and operational and tactical missiles. It is necessary, the speaker emphasized, for the government to put forward its own disarmament proposals instead of passively waiting for Soviet peace initiatives.

By putting forward ever new preconditions and reservations, Karsten Voight, the SPD parliamentary party expert on foreign policy questions, said, Bonn is trying "to keep a loophole" for a new "arms upgrading" of the Bundeswehr with improved nuclear-capable operational-tactical missiles. [paragraph continues]

According to Angelika Beer, parliamentary deputy representing the Green Party, G. Kohl's statement reaffirmed that the FRG Government seeks "to thwart all effective disarmament." "Ninety percent of our country's citizens favor the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles," Katrin Fuchs, Bundestag deputy for the SPD, said. "I cannot recall any time in the past when the will of the overwhelming majority of our people for disarmament was expressed so clearly and unequivocally."

FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, (FDP) [Free Democratic Party] warned against linkage between various aspects of disarmament. It is necessary, he noted, to intensify our efforts to achieve realistically feasible accords. A speedy conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on medium-range missiles would have a beneficial effect on talks concerning other disarmament problems and would give a positive boost to East-West relations in general.

Making use of their majority, the deputies of the parties of the ruling Bonn coalition -- the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] and FDP -- rejected the draft resolutions submitted by the SPD and the Green Party which demand that the West German Pershing-1A operational and tactical missiles be included in a possible agreement on the elimination of medium-range and operational tactical missiles in Europe.

## PAPERS VIEW WESTERN REACTION TO RUST FLIGHT

### 'Stunt or Planned Crime'

PM051153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Stunt or Planned Crime?"]

[Text] Bonn, 4 Jun -- The articles in the West German mass media on the "Rust affair" involving the 19-year-old, literally newly fledged amateur pilot who violated Soviet airspace and landed near Red Square in Moscow, are becoming noticeably different and more serious in tone with every passing day.

There had been virtual euphoria here about the "desperate daredevil" who almost for a bet landed in the heart of Moscow, just as he had promised, on the West German religious holiday of Ascension Day. This has been replaced by a sober and legally substantiated analysis of what happened, which the overwhelming majority are interpreting by no means to Mathias Rust's advantage.

Local newspapers and TV stations are increasingly condemning this "hussar-like escapade," as it was initially dubbed. An attempt to virtually compare Rust to Charles Lindbergh also had no success. And as more details come out about this still unclear episode, the faces of Rust's parents and his grandfather and grandmother are looking gloomier and press commentaries are becoming more restrained.

True, CBS TV has, as they say, already "scooped" its West German colleagues -- it paid for a live broadcast to the United States direct from the Rusts' home near Hamburg. The pale faces of his father, mother, and brother were cold. They showed only concern for the son's fate. Even the Rusts' neighbors were surprised: "He was always such an exemplary boy..."

What has become known about this "dashing hussar" prepared for his flight is making not only his flying club colleagues but the mass media do some serious thinking. Not saying a word about the fact that he was planning to fly to the Soviet Union, back on 10 March Rust ordered and received from the Frankfurt firm of Eisenschmied operational navigation charts sheets E-3 and E-4, which are needed for a trip from Helsinki to Moscow. On 14 March he ordered another sheet which filled in the full navigational picure. The fact that he did this is proved by documents which were shown on West German television yesterday and by an interview with a staffer at the Frankfurt firm.

Furthermore, at Rust's request three passenger seats were removed from the aircraft — a sports version of the Cessna 172. They were replaced by additional fuel tanks. The official version of the route given by Rust was a flight over Scandinavia. But the "exceptionally disciplined pilot," as he was described at the flying club, did not restrict himself to the land area of northern Europe — the local press has reported that he also flew over the ocean to Reykjavik in Iceland.

... And then he landed. A British tourist popped up "from somewhere" and managed to capture on film his approach, his difficult and extremely risky turn, and his landing.

It is hard to say what reception Rust himself and those with whom he planned the flight — if there were such people -- were counting on getting in Moscow. At any rate there is a growing opinion here that he would not have risked such an adventure -- we will call it that for the time being — without consulting and preparing for it with more experienced instructors.

An investigation is now under way to reveal all the details of the action. And even the FRG's gutter press is taking an increasingly sober look at what happened and trying to assess it correctly.

The FRG Government immediately announced its negative attitude to Rust's flight and warned others against any possible repetition of this step. Pilots who knew him at the flying club and Rust's colleagues sharply condemned his "childish action." "There's no reason to treat him like a hero," was what a program presenter and eyewitness of the incident — West German tourists and workers at the German Opera who were then in Moscow and have now returned to the FRG — said on television yesterday.

"If Rust flew to Moscow on purpose," Gelen, a friend of his at the flying club, stated, "it shows 'extreme levity and dangerous actions.' It would be interesting to know how Rust could have turned up in Moscow 'accidentally,' if I remember the charts specially bought for the purpose."

Many people I have talked with recently have been asking: "Maybe some people in the West really needed Rust not to reach Moscow itself but be shot down en route."

Whatever the case, the "newspaper headlines will fade," the presenter of the "Brennpunkt" (Hot Spot) TV program said yesterday, but the unfavorable impression created by what happened will remain. Rust failed to become a hero or to impress the world. He endangered not only himself but many other people too.

Timing of Incident

LD061227 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS - "There is no pleasure in writing about it, but one can be positive that most of those who praise Rust today and seem to encourage others to follow his example would be really glad if a half-burned corpse of the West German pilot had been dragged from under the debris of the plane brought down near the Soviet border," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA wrote in a signed article today. "In this connection it is worth recalling that a number of provocations were organized in the past in which people paid with their lives for somebody else's efforts to undermine relations between countries, especially when epoch-making decisions in the sphere of disarmament were about to be taken. Insincere tears were shed in abundance by those who were really guilty of the tragedies, and propaganda bodies spared no effort trying to lay the blame for them at the door of the USSR and to denigrate it."

The impression is that certain circles wish to use the Rust affair to their advantage. they point out, in the first place, the unique nature of the flight. However, anti-aircraft batteries are deployed around the White House in Washington for the mere reason that in the past similar planes happened to circle round the residence of American Presidents and land nearby. Planes like this landed as well in Champs Elysee, a few metres away from the presidential palace. They cross every night the U.S. southern border with a cargo of narcotics on board.

The Soviet leadership has given an assessment of the actions of Anti-Aircraft Defense Forces. The assessment of the actions of those who are turning the incident into a long-term political sensation is to be given by the world public.

Details of the flight, private life and childhood of Rust filled the pages of Western newspapers at the time very much suitable for opponents of disarmament, specifically, at the very moment when the policial circles started a close study and discussion of initiatives and documents of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, when representatives of 150,000 physicians of the world supported nuclear disarmament at their Moscow forum.

The newspaper RHIENISCHE POST came up with the following supposition: Since confidence in the Soviet Union is strengthening in the West, opponents of detente tried to provoke the USSR to intercept the violation of the border by military means which would permit to stir public opinion, isolate the Soviet Union and block disarmament talks in Geneva.

The method seems to be familiar. 27 years ago a spy plane of F. Powers was brought down in the Urals. He was sent to fulfill this provocative mission ahead of a summit meeting which was never held.

On the eve of the Soviet-American summit in Geneva U.S. newspapers concentrated their attention on a letter of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger to President Reagan in which he expressed doubts over the need of the coming talks. No one could explain how the newspapers managed to get hold of it. Ahead of the Reykjavik meeting the essence of the problems to be discussed by the Soviet and American leaders was overshadowed for weeks in the Western mass media by the story of Nicholas Daniloff, a journalist, expelled from the USSR. Next came the Rust flight.

Rust is guilty of having violated the Soviet border. The court is to determine the measure of his guilt. However, the guilt of those who are using the incident for worsening the situation, who, perhaps, manipulated Rust and was [as received] ready to sacrifice him, has been proved already.

SOLOMENTSEV RECEIVES FRG ENVOY AT LATTER'S REQUEST

LD081650 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, today received the FRG ambassador in the USSR Andreas Meyer-Landrut on the latter's request.

They discussed questions concerning the present international situation and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG in various fields and the current restructuring in the USSR.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES SPANISH AMBASSADOR

LD061414 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR foreign minister, received today Spain's ambassador to the USSR Jose Cuenca at the latter's request.

The ambassador conveyed a message from the chairman of the Spanish Government to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Both sides noted the importance of the Soviet-Spanish political dialogue, which is being extended, and its contribution to improving international situation, removing the danger of a nuclear war, strengthening trust between the East and the West.

Eduard Shevardnadze stressed that initiatives and ideas set forth at the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states were a new contribution to the struggle for achieving these goals.

NANCY REAGAN'S VISIT SPARKS SWEDISH DEMONSTRATIONS

LD090824 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 9 Jun 87

["President Reagan's Wife Faces Protests in Sweden" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Stockholm June 9 TASS -- "U.S. Out of Central America", and "Nancy Go Home" were the placards with which protesters welcomed President Reagan's wife Nancy Reagan in the Stockholm suburb of Upplands Vaesby Vesbue on Monday.

She had arrived in Sweden at the invitation of Gertrud Sigurdsen, minister of social affairs.

The program of the U.S. first lady's visit includes familiarization with measures being taken in Sweden against drug addiction which has become a truly national disaster in many western countries.

However, neither the large number of reporters, the pointed attention on the part of the authorities, reinforced police, nor the cordons by U.S. security agents accompanying the high guest could conceal the fact that many in Sweden are concerned over still more serious problems and strongly condemn the foreign policy course of the White House, the U.S. policy of threats and ventures with regard to independent Nicaragua, in particular.

This was also evidenced by yet another anti-American demonstration which took place somewhat later outside one of the capital's central hotels where Nancy Reagan stayed. Police arrested about 90 demonstrators.

## PRAVDA ON USE OF 'SOVIET THREAT' IN UK ELECTION

PM081008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov report: "Hackneyed Methods"]

[Text] London, 6 Jun — The increasing heat of the election struggle for a majority of deputies' seats in the British Parliament is revealing ever more clearly a fact which is extremely unpleasant for the ruling Conservative Party -- many aspects of its policy, especially in the social area, do not enjoy the voters' support.

This trend cannot fail to cause concern to the Conservative leadership. In the attempt to turn the course of the election campaign in a direction more advantageous to itself and distract the voters' attention from the discussion of social problems, the Conservative leaders have recently placed the emphasis on the Labor defense policy. Attacking the Labor Party's proclaimed intentions of rejecting reliance on nuclear weapons and seeking the withdrawal of American cruise missiles from British territory, the Conservatives are trying to convince the voters that this policy will supposedly make Britain "defenseless in the face of Soviet might" and the "Soviet threat."

But since there is not and cannot be any evidence of such a threat, the Tories resort to juggling with political and historical facts. Thus Prime Minister M. Thatcher, speaking at an election meeting, claimed that Britain once "entered the war in order to save the freedom of... Czechoslovakia." It is common knowledge that it was the British Conservative government headed by Chamberlain, together with its Western allies, that, in the late thirties when the threat of Hitler's invasion hung over Czechoslovakia entered into the notorious Munich pact and coldbloodedly and cynically betrayed that country, counting on channeling the fascist aggression in the direction of the Soviet Union. It is also a historical fact that it was the Soviet Union that made the decisive contribution to the routing of the Hitlerite hordes, and thereby restored freedom and independence to the Czechoslovak people. Nevertheless Mrs Thatcher continues to don the garb of champion of freedom and independence of the peoples.

This is not a new method and is, to put it midly, not very seemly. But Whitehall evidently believes that any means are suitable in order to justify the policy of nuclear deterrrence, which has nothing to do with ensuring true security for Britian, but is dictated solely by the Tories' narrow party interests.

## CASTRO INTERVIEW WITH L'HUMANITE REPORTED

PM081101 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Fidel Castro Interview"]

[Text] Paris, 29 May -- The Soviet Union's peace-loving policy generates great interest in Latin America because it is a serious and consistent policy, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, stated in an interview published in L'HUMANITE.

The policy has won sympathy throughout the world, including on our continent. The Soviet Union's course in favor of peace and disarmament is taking the wind out of many fabrications and slanders.

F. Castro resolutely condemned Washington's aggressive policy toward Nicaragua. The Reagan adminstration, he said, is trying to suppress the Sandinist revolution by force. Nicaragua faces the constant threat of direct U.S. military intervention. Washington is intent on openly interfering in that independent country's internal affairs and is torpedoing the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve a peaceful solution in Central America. At the same time, the Cuban leader stressed, the White House has failed to gain support for its aggressive policy toward Nicaragua.

Dwelling in detail on the issue of developing countries' foreign indebtedness to Western banks, F. Castro noted that the inhabitants are still being robbed under this system. According to him, it is impossible to repay the debts economically, arithmetically, or morally. He urged that the debts be canceled, and called for a new international economic order to be set up.

F. Castro dwelled on the situation in his own country. Recalling Reagan's preelection promises to neutralize Cuba or wipe it off the face of the earth if it continues the revolution, he pointed out that this threat has forced the entire Cuban people to prepare for war. I believe the United States is aware of the price it will pay if it invades Cuba. At the same time he stressed Cuba's interest in living in peace with the United States.

F. Castro described the country's economic development in a situation of world economic crisis as a true exploit. We are doing everything possible to improve the people's material, social, cultural, and spiritual living conditions.

As for the rectification of errors, the Cuban leader noted that this process is aimed at improving the economic system and stepping up political work. Dwelling in detail on the party's role in this, he said: We consider the party's basic role to be building socialism, developing the country economically, enhancing the economy's efficiency, and shaping socialist and communist awareness.

## TALKS OFFER ONLY SOLUTION TO CENTRAL AMERICAN CRISIS

PM081311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 87 Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Vitaliy Korionov: "The Contadora Cause Lives On"]

[Text] The presidents of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay have met in Montevideo. Examining topical political problems facing Latin America, the presidents paid great attention to ways to resolve the Central American crisis. [paragraph continues]

As is well known, these countries (together with Peru) form the Contadora Support Group, whose activity is aimed at preventing a military explosion in Central America and resolving by peaceful political means the crisis created here by external forces.

The three presidents used the meeting in the Uruguayan capital to give the Contadora process fresh impetus. They spoke in favor of continuing the Contadora Support Group's work and stressed that diplomatic talks are the only way to achieve peace, democracy, and development in Central America.

The communique issued by the three presidents is further evidence that the attempts to slow down the Contadora Group's actions are being rebuffed. Latin America is increasingly coming to understand that solution of the continent's problems is primarily the business of the Latin Americans themselves and that this must happen with no outside interference. In opposing the present Washington administration's plan to forcibly eliminate the Sandinist revolution, the participants in the Contadora process are not only defending the Nicaraguan people's legitimate right to decide their own destiny themselves, they are also defending their own countries' sovereignty and their own right to an independent existence.

This course is opposed by another, which poses a clear threat to the Latin Americans' hopes and aspirations. Still regarding Latin America as its own "backyard," the United States is using various means to keep the countries of the continent trapped in a state of dependency. One such method is to inflame regional conflicts. On the banks of the Potomac such conflicts are viewed as a permanent means of adjusting the pitch of the policy of strength. This is the aim of the absurd fabrication about the "Soviet threat to U.S. security and to democracy in Central America," which is constantly used by Washington politicians whenever they need to justify their aggressive actions against Nicaragua, for example.

Managua counters Washington's provocative course with measures designed to remove the tension in the region. Addressing journalists recently, President Ortega of Nicaragua reiterated: "We are prepared, together with other leaders of Central American states, to seek points of contact favoring peace and peaceful coexistence." This rational line is supported both in Latin America and in other parts of the world.

NICARAGUAN COLONEL REPORTS U.S.-BACKED 'INCIDENTS'

LD020925 Moscow TASS in English 0629 GMT 2 Jun 87

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- "The Reagan administration continuously maintains that reports about atrocities being committed by hirelings are 'Sandinista Propaganda' and that there were only 'isolated incidents inevitable in war'".

"But when one hears eyewitness accounts of atrocities being committed by these 'freedom fighters' patronised by the United States, one becomes convinced once again that the bloody doings by the Contras are not 'isolated incidents' but are part and parcel of Washington's policy," PRAVDA'S correspondent Aleksandr Moiseyev, who visited Nicaragua, writes in the newspaper today.

ed States continues to heighten tension around our country', Colonel Hugo lef of the Political Administration of the Sandinista People's Army, has told correspondent. 'They have virtually encircled Nicaragua. U.S. warships our shores and in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.'"

f mercenaries are infiltrated into Nicaraguan territory from neighbouring -- from the north and south. There is no end in sight to militarist held in Honduras. U.S. aircraft intrude into the Republic's air space, supplying arms and food to the contras."

nt', the colonel went on to say, 'our units conduct combat operations to rout mercenary groups in the central and northern areas of the country as ar the border with Costa Rica'".

ter-revolutionaries are now acting not so brazenly as previously. They avoid th the army and have switched over, in the main, to a 'mine-planting war' on , ambush civilian transport vehicle, and fire on defenceless small farms. nderstandable: Last year they sustained big losses -- 6,600 men, with four f them killed'."

## BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS TRADE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

ort: "Mutual Interest"]

io de Janeiro, 3 Jun -- A meeting of representatives of Brazilian and USSR cricles held here was devoted to analyzing the prospects for developing trade trial cooperation between the two countries.

rganized on the initiative of the Foreign Trade Research Center -- a major state organ dealing with foreign trade issues. The Soviet delegation at the as headed by I.P. Kanayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Chamber of Trade and Presidium.

arreto, chairman of the center, stated, the aim of the meeting is to map out directions for stepping up Soviet-Brazilian commercial ties and making fuller the potential of industrial cooperation, including the creation of joint es. We believe, R. Barreto pointed out, that the present level of bilateral economic relations does not match the two countries' potential.

## BRIEFS

TALKS WITH BRAZIL -- The ninth session of the mixed Soviet-Brazilian on on shipping has been held in Rio de Janeiro. A protocol envisaging further ent of bilateral links has been signed. Particular attention at the talks was to discussing new forms of cooperation in light of the restructuring of the n of the Soviet merchant fleet currently under way in the USSR. [Text] Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 Jun 87 LD]

## LIGACHEV TOURS GEORGIA, SPEAKS IN TBILISI

### Visits Dairy Association

LD012256 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In the second half of the day, Comrade Ligachev visited the Tbilmoloko Production Association. This is one of the republican enterprises where people have work well in hand. Good conditions of work and life have been created for them here. However, as Comrade Ligachev noted, even at a highly mechanized, waste-free enterprise such as this, one feels that the engineering thinking lags behind current requirements, at a time when there is a shortage of dairy produce in the town. Two Tbilisi Associations are Elektrovozostroitel and Tbilmoloko. They have completely different output and different industries but they have one thing in common: Having attained prosperity, the collectives slowed down their progress. But time is not standing still.

### Speaks With Railway Worker

LD011902 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 1 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report on Ye. Ligachev visit to Georgia by (Sulkhanishvili); video reception poor]

[Text] Comrade Ligachev is in Georgia.

[Begin video recording] [(Sulkhanishvili)] There are two plants producing powerful mainline electric locomotives in our country, in Novocherkassk and here in Tbilisi. At the moment, reconstruction is under way at the enterprise, and serial production of a new locomotive is being worked up. It can pull long trains weighing from 6,000 to 8,000 tonnes. These machines are much needed by the country's railways, especially in Siberia and the Urals. But the first specimens are spending more time standing idle at the depot than on the tracks. [video shows speaking to Ligachev]:

[Unidentified man] To start with, I would like to say that the suppliers, the suppliers that we work in parallel with -- and I am talking about the Novocherkassk electric locomotive works -- are, mainly, not delivering the bodies; we have a contract with them. So what are we to do? I don't know, I am in a very difficult situation.

[Ligachev] We will definitely send the comrades here to you from Gosplan and Gossnab, and we will ask the minister to travel here and get to the bottom of all these matters.

[Man] Thank you very much, Yegor Kuzmich.

[Ligachev] But I have to tell you, you musn't shed your own responsibility.

[Man] Of course, in whatever is our affair, we will without fail... [Ligachev, interrupting] I can feel that you have a good product on hand, a product the country and the national economy greatly needs highly efficient electric locomotives. Moreover, I would say they were up to world class. But things aren't going well. You aren't providing what has been set for you, comrades -- production that is now obsolete, and the new product isn't going well, either. (?What can you say), you had the Quality Sign, and they took it away. So where are we going? Not forwards, but backwards. [passage indistinct]

[(Sulkhanishvili)] Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev called this works one full of contradictions. [video shows general view of workshop] On the one hand, they are making world class products, but on the other hand this is the 3d year that they have not been fulfilling the plan for deliveries and for range of output. There is manual labor alongside workshop and highly automated sections; or things like this [video shows man walking along conveyer line] -- idle automatic welding lines from the Pskov works. Incidentally, both the enterprises, both in Tbilisi and in Pskov, belong to one and the same ministry, that of the electrical equipment industry. And so how many years has it been that this ministry has been unable to arrange production of good machinery for its own plants? Many other reasons for this kind of work by the collective were named. Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev took an interest in the life of the workers, how they spend their leisure, how construction of housing and kindergartens is going, and the kind of wages people are getting.

In the afternoon, Comrade Ligachev visited the Tbilmolka production association. [end recording]

## Attends Education Conference

LD021626 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Tbilisi June 2 TASS -- The reorganization drive in the Soviet Union, affecting all spheres of the life of society, advances great tasks to be handled by higher school workers, Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has pointed out.

He was speaking at a conference of Georgian higher school workers in Tbilisi, the capital of the Soviet Transcaucasian republic, today.

The Central Committee raised the acute question of improving the quality of training, Ligachev observed. It advanced the task of ensuring individual work with students and created conditions for that.

"At present, there are nearly 11 students per teacher. The ratio is to become eight to one by the 13th five-year-plan period.

Given the present number of students, this amounts to increasing teaching staff by 100,000. The state allocates half a billion roubles to increase grants for top students."

Strengthening links between higher education institutions and production was the key direction in restructuring the higher education system, Ligachev said.

"This generation of higher school workers is to put into life a fundamentally new type of relations between higher school and economic branches.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches special importance to adjusting the economic and legal mechanism of this cooperation, to linking it closely with the overall reorganization of management in the country.

A new measure, partial reimbursement on the part of industries for the expenses involved in the training of personnel for these industries, has been introduced."

Ligachev considered questions of developing research activities at institutions of higher learning. He emphasized that decisions had been adopted with a view to increasing two, three-fold the budget allocations earmarked for scientific research at higher school institutions. [sentence as received]

Extra payment was being introduced for teaching staff in connection with scientific research. It was planned to increase 3-4 times the volume of technological design and experimental work carried out at higher school.

## Addresses Georgian Aktiv

PM051445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading: "Putting the Principles of Restructuring Into Practice"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 3 Jun -- A conference of Georgia's party, soviet, and economic aktiv has been devoted to a specific discussion of urgent tasks of restructuring, the enhancement of the republic party organization's militant capacity, and the prospects for Soviet Georgia's socioeconomic and cultural development in light of the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum. It was held in Tbilisi today.

The conference was opened by D.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress, the possibilities of making fuller use of reserves and improving the economic mechanism and management, the maximum activation of the human factor, and the resolution of social problems and ideological tasks were spoken of at the conference by T.V. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of Kutaisi Gorkom; N.M. Pankova, electric sewing machine operator at Tbilisi Hosiery Production Association; G.I. Gunava, first secretary of Abashskiy Raykom; A.A. Kachmazov, chairman of the South Osetian Oblispolkom; E.N. Shengelaya, first secretary of the Georgian Cinematographers Union Board; and Kh.K. Ayba, chairman of the Lykhny kolkhoz, Abkhaz ASSR.

The conference was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The restructuring under way in the country, he said, has embraced productive forces and production relations in Soviet society, its political system, the social sphere, science, culture, and morality. The distinctive nature of the present social transformations consists in their unprecedented breadth of coverage for the postwar period. [paragraph continues]

The chief thing now is to put the principles of restructuring into practice, convert them into living deeds, and realize the decisions already adopted. In this respect the current 5-year plan is a special 5-year plan. Its outcome will determine the immediate real fruits of the tremendous transforming work which has begun. Results and Concrete deeds are needed; both the party and the people now judge the real course of restructuring by them.

Soviet Georgia, Ye.K. Ligachev continued, leads the same life as the whole country. We have been able to sense this even in the short time that we have been here. We have formed the impression that the ideas of restructuring and the spirit of renewal have penetrated deep into people's consciousness and are having an impact on the activities of the republic's party organizations and labor collectives.

Positive changes are occurring in its economy. The fact that the republic has achieved successes despite the difficulties caused by natural disasters elicits respect. At the same time, the question arises: Are the natural elements alone always to blame for the difficulties? It is time to get to the bottom of the matter and find out which misfortune is caused by nature and which by negligence and indifference. Where the interests of human safety demand this, we must spend money without hesitation, construct and reinforce protective structures, and not continue the policy of "patching holes."

The Georgian SSR has had appreciable achievements not only in the economy. Its sociopolitical, cultural, and scientific life arouses great interest. Georgia's higher education system possesses great intellectual potential. The republic's scientists have obtained outstanding world-class results in mathematics, cybernetics, biology, physiology, and psychology. Today our entire country hears the voice of Georgian writers and poets. Movies by Georgian cinematographers are being successfully screened. The names and works of Georgian theatrical figures are widely famed. The recent big Moscow exhibition of works by Georgian artists received high public acclaim.

At the same time, the republic party organization and the republic's working people are faced with serious problems, and Ye.K. Ligachev devoted the main part of his speech to analyzing them. The CPSU Central Committee is concerned, he said, that economic growth rates have shown a tendency to slow down in the republic in recent years. Yet it is the essence of the strategy of acceleration, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev defined it at the 27th congress, to increase them through production intensification based on scientific and technical progress, the restructuring of the economy, and the use of efficient forms of managing, organizing, and encouraging labor.

Meanwhile, the volume of industrial production in Georgia increased 41 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan and 30 percent in the 11th, while growth of only 25 percent is planned for the 12th 5-Year Plan. Thus, a constant lowering of rates is taking place. At the same time, industrial fixed capital is increasing at a high rate. It increased 45 percent in the 10th 5-Year Plan and 42 percent in the last one. Growth of 42 percent has again been laid down in the current 5-year plan : Capital is growing almost twice as fast as production. It turns out that more and more money is having to be put into industry to maintain its strength. This was characterized as a kind of "resource addiction." To what does it lead, and what prospects does it hold? Finally, how can it be overcome? For last year alone the republic failed to obtain industrial output worth almost half a billion rubles as a result of the reduced return on capital. In this connection a question of fundamental importance was raised in the speech: If this approach continues to be adhered to everywhere, how will it be possible to ensure acceleration in the national economy and fulfill the 27th congress decisions? [paragraph continues]

It is also legitimate to ask whether the republic leadership has a clear plan of action under these conditions. For emphasis essentially continues to be placed on traditional extensive methods and the extraction of additional capital, resources, and quotas. Therefore, acceleration is secured in words, but deceleration in practice.

Or take the problem of manpower. It has a direct link with the raising of production efficiency. We know that the republic has surplus labor resources. At the same time, the shift coefficient of work shifts in industry has been steadily dropping here since 1980 and is now the lowest in the country. The positions regarding product quality have largely been lost. Back in 1980 Georgia held one of the first places in the country in terms of the proportion of products in the top quality category. Now this indicator does not even reach 10 percent. The level of plan fulfillment with regard to deliveries is dropping. In 1985 it was not fulfilled by one enterprise in six, and in 1986 by one in five. There have been numerous delivery failures this year too.

You will agree, comrades, Ye.K. Ligachev said when addressing the conference participants, that all these phenomena must prompt serious reflection. We must clearly investigate in depth all the problems in the republic's industry, its structure, which has not always taken a purposeful form, its raw materials and energy base, and its prospects. We must speak of major steps here.

Questions of the development of agriculture were then examined. It was pointed out, in particular, that the republic regularly fulfills and overfulfills the plans for purchases of livestock products. However, no appreciable improvement is taking place in the state of affairs in the sector. For many years Georgia has occupied one of the last places among the other union republics regarding livestock raising productivity. An average of 1,796 kg of milk was obtained here per cow last year. This is the lowest indicator in the country. The surrender conditions of animals are not improving, and at the same time feed production is badly organized. Feed production from an improved hectare, for example, does not exceed 21 quintals of feed units in Georgia, while the figure for Armenia is 30.5 quintals, for Azerbaijan 35 quintals, and for the country as a whole 38 quintals.

The CPSU Central Committee is concerned at the state of feed production in the country as a whole. We intend, Ye.K. Ligachev said, to put up a real fight for feed. We have already started it. The task has been set of procuring 19-20 quintals of feed units per standard head in the country in 1987. The Central Committee has listened to reports from the leaders of many oblasts and republics. A resolution has been adopted on the reports by the first secretaries of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Odessa and Samarkand Obkoms. The intensity of work on ensuring a sharp turnabout in feed production will increase, and there will be an increased requirement to provide livestock raising with feed -- high-quality feed. For many years now there has not been a reduction in meat and milk subsidies from state resources in Georgia. It is necessary to draw the appropriate conclusions from this and restructure work in livestock raising more quickly. To use Shota Rustaveli's words, "If you do not act, there is no point in being as wise as Solomon." So, too, it is currently necessary to proceed from thoughts and talk to action as quickly as possible.

Southern and subtropical crops constitute the chief contribution of the republic's agriculture to all-union funds. In this connection the serious problems in Georgian tea growing were examined. The republic's leading organs must assume chief responsibility for the situation. Who, if not they, should have thought, above all, of the sector's long-term development and prepared the ground for the future?

Instead of this, an increase in the volumes of procurements in the 10th and 11th 5-year plan was achieved, as a rule, through gross violations of the agrotechnical requirements for picking tea leaves. As a result, today 45 percent of the total area of the republic's tea plantations has depreciated, that is, it has had its day. At the same time, the targets for laying down new tea plantations were fulfilled by only 27 percent in the 11th 5-year Plan. The present state of affairs is creating difficulties for the country as a whole. For the republic essentially has the monopoly on Soviet tea production.

On the whole, Ye.K. Ligachev emphasized, it is not a question of casting doubt on whatis being done in the republic to develop agriculture. We are saying that serious problems have accumulated in this sector. Urgent, vigorous measures have to be taken to overcome them. The Central Committee and government resolutions on improving the economic mechanism in the agro-industrial complex and on urgent measures to increase labor productivity in agriculture open up broad favorable potential for this. Full use must be made of the forces of these decisions of fundamental importance.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary analyzed in detail the state of capital construction and the progress in developing the social sphere, above all in Georgia's rural and mountainous regions. Concern was expressed at the fact that the correlation between the volumes of the population's mentary income and expenditure has been worsening in the republic in recent years. The excess of income over expenditure has increased 500 percent over the past 10 years. This trend is persisting. Meanwhile, consumer good production is badly organized. Approximately 300 enterprises located on the republic's territory are still not involved in their production. The quality of goods gives rise to many complaints, and so they are not in demand and gather dust in in the trade network. There are particularly significant reserves for increasing the volume of paid services to the population. What is needed here is a different approach, a different scale, and higher growth rates. The disparity in the population's income and expenditure creates complex problems of an economic and social order. Throughout the last 5-year plan Georgia was a republic with a high emission of money. During the 5-year plan as a whole it exceeded the planned emission by more than 100 percent. The situation is not improving this year. This situation attests to the low standard of economic work in the republic.

There is a close connection between the active social policy implemented by our party since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the uncompromising struggle against such serious social vices as drunkenness, alcoholism, and drug addiction. Its purpose lies in the preservation and strengthening of the physical and spiritual health of the people and the cleansing and renewal of he moral atmosphere in Soviet society. During the past 2 years the problem of the eradication of drunkenness and the firm establishment of a sober way of life has been comprehensively tackled in practice. Centrally and at locally integrated measures of an organizational, educational, economic, administrative and legal, and medical nature have been implemented. The production and sales of alcoholic beverages have been sharply reduced. Labor and daily life discipline has been noticeably reinforced. Losses of working time in industry and construction were reduced by 28 percent in comparison with 1984. The struggle to overcome drunkenness has turned into a mass movement for the firm establishment of a sober way of life.

Simultaneously, considerable difficulties in the struggle against drunkenness have also come to the fore. In some places this work began to slacken threatening to end up in the rut of short-lived campaigns and administration by decree, characteristic of certain leaders at local level. In a number of areas the production of alcoholic beverages has increased this year. [paragraph continues]

This has also happened in Georgia at the beginning of the year in comparison with the last quarter of last year. Drunkards have begun to reappear in the streets of our cities and villages. In some oblasts illicit distilling is spreading. People are writing about all this to the CPSU Central Committee. Last year and over the first 4 months of the current year some 7,000 letters, many of them collective letters, have been received dealing with questions of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. They all contain the same demand -- not to retreat, not to allow the intensity of the struggle to subside, not to ignore instances of a formal implementation of the party's instructions.

The Central Committee Politburo has examined the progress of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolutions on overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism and outlined measures to step up this work. The conclusion drawn by the Politburo from the experience of the past 2 years that the set task of eradicating drunkenness from the life of our society is a realistic one of fundamental importance. At the same time it has been emphasized that so far it has not been possible to create a broad front of the struggle against drunkenness everywhere and to focus the attention of all party and social organizations on these problems. It is now a question, Ye.K. Ligachev emphasized, of either consolidating what we have achieved and then proceeding with the enforcement of the sober way of life, or letting the habits and traditions harmful to society gain the upper hand and returning to square one. We only have one choice here -- moving ahead with renewed energy. The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is just one aspect of the process of restructuring and we must not, we have no right, to slacken our efforts.

Drug addiction could turn into a great disaster for society unless we declare out-and-out war on it right now. The Central Committee is aware that this is not the first year that drug addiction problems have been at the focus of attention of republic organs in Georgia. Nonetheless, the number of drug addicts has increased here over the past 2 years. The CPSU Central Committee has examined the state of the struggle to combat drug aaddiction in the country as a whole. After the April (1985) Plenum the decision was adopted to allow the press to discuss this topic, to make it known to the public. This step proved to be correct. In all the strata of the population the understanding has grown of the danger of the use of drugs and the necessity to protect above all young people from this evil. The CPSU Central Committee believes that the struggle against drug addition is one of the important and pressing tasks of the work currently implemented by the party with a view to improving the moral health of our society. The danger inherent in drug addiction is enormous and it can be combated only in an all-out effort.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum held in January this year, Ye.K. Ligachev said further, emphasized that both in the past and at present there has not been one fundamental question which could be resolved without taking into account that we are living in a multinational country. On the eve of the 70th anniversary of Great October we are taking stock with legitimate price of the tremendous achievements of the Leninist nationalities policy of our party. However, as is known, contradictions are characteristic of any development and thus they are inevitable also in relations between nationalities. It has been noted that process in relations between nationalities depends largely on the growth of the working class detachments of the various nationalities. Of course this applies not only to Georgia. Nonetheless, the share of the working class in the total number of the working population remains the lowest among Transcaucasian republic. It has also been stressed that a systematic exchange of higher educational establishment graduates with other union republics is virtually nonexistent in Georgia. Meanwhile this is a factor of inter-nation relations between specialists which plays an important role in the development of relations between nationalities. [paragraph continues].

The expendiency has been noted of increasing the republic's, and above all its young people's participation in the development of the country's new regions, primarily Siberia and the Far East. This is the main way in which the country is building up its raw material and fuel and energy resources.

In the Georgian SSR a great deal is being done to enhance the people's linguistic standards, to instill in them a love for both their mother tongue and the Russian language. This work must be continued and continued more persistently since there are still many people in the republic who do not speak Russian fluently. The purposeful development of bilingualism has been and remains a key component of the work in the sphere of nationality relations.

Our party has a tremendous store of experience in the leadership of nationality processes. This experience must be studied in depth, propagandized, and widely used. This is all the more important since in the present conditions our class enemies are secretly and overtly entertaining the hope of weakening the influence of the Marxist-Leninist ideology in our society under the impact of restructuring. To this end malicious interpretations are being suggested of the essence of the changes taking plce in the Soviet economy, nationalist and religious ideas are being kindled, and attempts are made to exploit the deepening of democracy and openness for spreading irresponsible demagoguery which is hostile to the interests of the working people. It is possible to say with utmost responsibility that all these calculations are totally unfounded. As Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has stressed "we are not moving away from socialism, we are developing the potential of the socialist system through restructuring." In the process of restructuring we must strengthen Soviet people's ideological and political tempering, prevent ideological complacency in our work, and firmly protect the great spiritual values of socialism and communism from all sorts of attacks. The strengthening of Soviet people's fraternal international friendship and cohesion is one of the most important avenues in this work.

The growth of the CPSU's leading role and the strengthening of its ties with the masses, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee continued, is a key condition for the successful implementation of the 27th congress' political course. Our party's prestige was raised even higher following the Central Committee April Plenum, and people feel more powerfully drawn to join its ranks. On the whole, this is a law-governed process, a process favorable for our social life. At the same time, it demands that party organizations seriously step up the attention they give to the selection of replenishments for the party ranks. It is the duty of each primary party organization and every CPSU member to be concerned about the purity of the party ranks. It is necessary to preclude the infiltration of the CPSU ranks by casual people, striving to join the party for careerist or time-serving reasons, people who politically and morally immature.

In our days, the most important criterion of whether someone is worthy of admittance to the party ought to be his attitude toward restructuring, toward publicity, toward criticism and self-criticism, and toward the process of deepening democracy, and his practical participation in their implementation. It must be ensured that when someone becomes a party member now he could proudly say for the rest of his life: "I joined the party in the year of restructuring."

Ye.K. Ligachev dwelt on questions of cadres policy. Party committee workers, he said, must give more attention to the instruction of leadership cadres and must meet them more often. It is necessary to spend more time on the spot, not to travel on junkets but to spend as much time with the collective as may be necessary for the cause and for the provision of real assistance. In the course of these visits it is necessary to teach people and to learn from them. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to qualitatively improve the organization of the political, professional, and economic education of cadres. The ongoing restructuring of the system of political and economic education offers broad opportunities in this direction.

In conclusion, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed that the Georgian SSR has at its disposal great reserves to accelerate the economic, social, and cultural development. Confidence was expressed that the republican party organizatin, a mature and authoritative organization with extensive political experience, will manage to place these reserves at the service of our people, the service of socialism.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES METALLURGY CONFERENCE IN UKRAINE

AU040501 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 May 87 p 2-3

[RATAU report: "Hastening Renewal, Raising the Effectiveness of Metallurgical Production -- A Conference of Party and Economic Aktivists From the Ukrainian SSR Ferrous Metallurgy Enterprises and Organizations"]

[Excerpts] The Ukraine's ferrous metallurgy holds an important place in the country's national economic complex. Its share in the production of iron and manganese ore, of coke and refractory materials, of pig iron, steel, and ready rolled stock is significant. However, in recent years the branch has been surrendering the attained positions, has been working unstably, particularly in the contracted supplies of metal products, and its production has been inadequately renewed.

Questions concerning the development and technical reequipment of the Ukraine's ferrous metallurgy, ensuring that, on this basis, the republic's metallurgical enterprises work steadily and that the quality of metal products improves were discussed in a businesslike way and with high exactingness at a conference of party and economic aktivists of the republic's metallurgists convened by the decision of the CPSU Central Committee. The conference was held on 27 May in Dnepropetrovsk.

B.V. Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, opened the conference.

A report at the conference was delivered by V.I. Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary. He pointed out that the Ukraine's metallurgists aktivist conference discussed a question of great economic and political importance. The point is to implement the decision adopted by the party's Central Committee on 14 May 1987, to outline and to take practical steps to remedy the very disturbing situation in the development and technical reequipment of the republic's ferrous metallurgy. The attitude toward the settlement of this problem and the final results must be viewed in the general context of qualitative changes which have unfolded under the impact of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum and the 27th party congress in the economy, the political, social, and spiritual spheres.

In volume of metal production, Soviet ferrous metallurgy holds one of the world's leading places. New capacities are being put into operation, the structure of metallurgical production is improving, many new advanced brands of steel and alloys, rolled stock sections, pipes, and metal products have been put into production, and the output of iron powder has risen. [paragraph continues]

Ukraine's metallurgists, miners, and builders have done their part for this development. However, the rate at which the technical level of ferrous metallurgy has risen has not met the present requirements. In recent 5-year periods, enterprises have been technically reequipped too slowly.

To remedy this situation, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers early in 1985 adopted a special decision in which they set out a program to reequip and reconstruct ferrous metallurgical enterprises and to bring the branch to a qualitatively new stage of its development. This decision is of particular importance for the Ukraine's ferrous metallurgy which is an important component of the country's metallurgical production.

The republic's ferrous metallurgy is losing its achieved positions. Compared with 1978, the 1987 pig iron production shrank by almost 1.4 million metric tons, and the output of coke, by 5.2 million metric tons. The output of steel did not increase, although large capacities were put into operation in that period. The improvement envisaged under the plans for the quality of metal products has not been ensured, and the output of advanced kinds of metal products has not increased. Notwithstanding the constant requests made by the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy for additional capital investments, in the last 15 years the branch did not use all of the R1 billion assigned for its development. Many enterprises are working unsteadily and in an unreliable manner.

In its decision, which has been reported in the press, the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat evaluated, in adherence to party principles, the unsatisfactory state of affairs, noted serious shortcomings in the activity of the boards of the USSR and Ukrainian Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, of the republic's party, administrative, and economic organs, and defined basic tasks to remedy the situation.

What are the main shortfalls and what tasks are to be set? It is perhaps not out of place to start with a question that involves leaders, all party organizations and labor collectives. What I mean is production and technological discipline, responsibility for its observance, production efficiency, and labor conditions. After all, this is most fundamental. Yet in this respect things are evidently going badly, worse than in the other regions. There are many infringements of technological practices, and the accident rate is still high. All this results in a steep increase in repairs. In Donetsk Oblast, for example, about 30 percent of repairs were related to eliminating the effects of accidents.

Negative effects of slackening technological discipline manifested themselves at a number of enterprises, particularly when state acceptance was introduced. The way state acceptance is put into practice in the Ukraine is worse than in the other republics. At the Dzerzhinskiy and the Kommunarsk combines, as well as at the Southern pipes plant, tens of thousands of metric tons of substandard products have been piled up without being presented for acceptance. At the same time, branches building agricultural, power, chemical, and other machines are breaking the rhythm of equipment production because of the shortage of these products.

At many enterprises, the labor conditions of metallurgists are sharply deteriorating, and the ecological situation is becoming increasingly complicated.

No one seems to be disturbed by delays in mastering new capabilities. Blast furnace No 9 at the Krivoy Rog steel plant, converters at the Azov steel plant, the rolling mill "3000", and the Ilich combine have fallen short of their planned production capacities for years. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, blast furnace No 5 at the Cherepovets combine reached the planned daily production level only 3 months since its commissioning, and soon after achieved the indexes for prime costs and labor productivity. It is fair enough to ask, then: What about the role and responsibility of directors, chief engineers, shop chiefs, the republic's ministry, its subunits and specialists?

The speaker emphasized that an important task confronting leaders, labor collectives, and their party organizations was to overcome inertia in settling problems concerning the adoption of new technologies, and in spreading advanced Soviet and foreign experience. As noted in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee Secretariat, the republic's enterprises accomplish this task in an unsatisfactory way. The Cherepovets metallurgical combine and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Metallurgical Machines have worked out and, 7 years ago, put into operation highly productive rolling stands which have no match in world practice. In January 1980, the CPSU Central Committee approved this experience and commended it for wide application. The best effects from applying this experience could have been obtained at the Krivoy Rog metallurgical combine which has nine light-section and wire-rod rolling mills. However, Krivoy Rog specialists immediately assumed a negative attitude toward this equipment, and they stubbornly stick to it. One hundred rolling stands, made in the GDR for the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, were delivered to the combine in 1986, but the combine's leaders were not prepared to install them, and the advanced equipment has been stored. Also, a new method of restoring refractory masonry in converters is being adopted in the Ukraine too slowly.

Local experience is being shared poorly, too. During the capital repair operations at the Ilich combine in Zhdanov, all blast furnaces were very effectively renewed. Many new technical and organizational solutions for improving performances indexes and labor conditions have been adopted at the Avdeyevka coke and chemical plant. But all these measures have not found adherents even at the neighboring enterprises. One-third of ferrous metallurgical scientific and planning organizations are located in the Ukrainian SSR, but many of them have not properly concentrated their activity on the crucial problems of technological progress. Take, for example, an institute as large as the "Donniichermet" (with Comrade F.Ye. Dolzhenkov, director) which is leading in working out and improving technologies for the production of pig iron, steel, and rolled stock. In 10 years, the institute did not offer any elaborations that are new in principle and highly effective. Moreover, the institute is gradually slipping down to a small fry [melkotemya], and frequently repeats the work of plant-level laboratories.

No substantial contribution toward reconstructing and improving metallurgical enterprises is being made by the Ferrous Metallurgy Institute in Dnepropetrovsk. Its scientific workers have for several year been unsuccessfully engaged in mastering a new technology of combined converter blowing at the Dzerzhinskiy combine, a technology of very great importance for progress in steel smelting production.

At the republic's ferrous metallurgical enterprises there are at present about 10 experimental production installations that could have presented enormous opportunities to raise labor productivity, to improve labor conditions, to save material resources, and to raise production quality. But not one of them have been brought to its planned production level. The indifferent attitude assumed by leaders of the republic's ministries, party and administrative organs toward everything involving the economy of coke and coking coal is particularly inadmissible. To meet the demand, 9 million metric tons are even now being brought annually to the Ukraine from Siberia, Kazakhstan, and Vorkuta, and for the state this is rather expensive.

The ministerial board and leaders of scientific organizations should draw appropriate conclusions from this. It is essential to resolutely restructure scientific acitivy, to raise its effect, and to assess it in accordance with the final results of technical reequipment. More boldness is needed in creating special purpose collectives capable of working out and practically implementing non-standard high technology solutions.

The speaker analyzed in detail the progress made in reconstructing and in modernizing capital construction in the branch. This he pointed out, is one of the decisive directions of development and of rasing the level of performance in metallurgy, and one of the most backward sectors of work. In conformity with a decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, important measures must be taken to reconstruct the Zaporozhye and the Krivoy Rog steel combines, the Dzerzhinskiy, the Azov steel, and the Zhadanov Ilich combines, the Petrovskiy, the Karl Liebknecht, and some other plants. Provisions have been made to reequip 23 coking batteries, 7 blast furnaces, 38 rolling mills, a number of refractory materials plants and sintering factories. The Ukranian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy has been assigned for this purpose, for the period 1986-90, capital investments of R7.2 billion, or 1.3 times more than the total invested in the last 5-year period. In the branch as a whole, capital investments will increase 21 percent. In this way, the republic's enterprises have been given priority. This circumstance has to be fully and effectively utilized to accomplish imminent tasks.

But how are things in practice?

The 5-year period is in its second year, yet the works still have not properly developed. Many measures taken to reconstruct or renew fixed assets are being upset or delayed. The sinking trend in the volume of utilized capital investments, which began in the last 5-year period, continues. In 1985-86, the shortfall of the plans amounted to about R270 million. The failure in the construction of metallurgical facilities should be put entirely on the account of the sphere of management. It resulted from the irresponsible attitude assumed toward this matter both by construction organizations and by the USSR and the Ukrainian Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy.

Because of the lack of technical documents, in the current year the republic's enterprises have not included in their contracts R20 million worth of projects. Nor is it fully clear whether documents are ready for the 1988 plan. Optional plans and technical solutions for the reconstruction of individual important facilities are still unavailable. This is particularly evident in the case of the Zporozhye steel combine, whose assets are more worn out than those at any other metallurgical enterprise. The combine is one of the main sources of environmental pollution in the city.

The second and equally important task confronting metallurgists is to raise the effectiveness of capital investments to a maximum and to make them show returns as soon as possible. The facts show that, unfortunately, no appropriate conclusions have been drawn from big mistakes committed in this respect in the republic. Thus, in the process of building blast furnace No 9 at the Krivoy Rog steel combine, more than R100 million of capital investments were spent on the successive units of the complex. But then the construction was suspended, and the investments proved to be useless. It takes too long to complete the complexes of oxygen converter shops at the Azov steel and the Dzerzhinskiy combine and for this reason the shops operate below capacity or even at a loss.

While changing over to a self-financing and self-recoupment, this kind of management is absolutely indadmissible because its results will inevitably affect the financial situation of the enterprise and the material prosperity of the entire collective.

It must be pointed out that leaders of the republic's ministry and of most enterprises have taken a wrong attitude toward carrying out "small-scale reconstruction" by an economic method. Suffice it to say the value of construction operations performed in 1986 at the 10 largest metallurgical enterprises totaled R6.4 million, or less than at the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine alone. The Ilich combine in Zhdanov and the Makeyevka combine annually use a mere R140,000 to R150,000 each, while most plants disregard this method of construction altogether.

Inadequate use has been made of the potential of repair shops and plants to hasten the modernization of equipment. The Krivoy Rog steel combine, for example, has a strong repair base with modern equipment, but it is being run at half its capacity, and its machine tools operate, for the most part, in a single shift. At the same time, the combine orders many very simple devices at machine building plants. The "Ukrdomnaremont," the "Ukrmetallurgremont," and other branch organizations specializing in the repair and modernization of equipment are underproductive.

Leaders of the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction (under Comrade V.P. Salo) seem to be out of touch with metallurgy and with state interests. In 1986, the plan for the construction of local facilities was fulfilled 89 percent, and R59 million were left unused. No essential changes for the better have taken place in the current year either. The January-April plan for construction and assembly was not fulfilled. The construction of a "550" rolling mill, the oxygen converter shop at the Dzerzhinskiy combine, and many other facilities for technical reequipment is progressing behind the schedule.

One can recognize various causes hampering capital construction, including the late delivery of blueprints and equipment. But what matters most is that the republic's metallurgy -- from contracting to supplying the workforce and material resources to its projects -- has lost priority. The place reserved for it in this respect is a long way from being a prominent one.

While sharply stepping up construction operations, it is necessary to see to it that capacities under construction or reconstruction are better supplied with equipment. Most of this equipment is being made at local machine building enterprises. But the facts show that its quality is frequently poor. The republic's machine builders and metallurgists must cooperate more widely, and in doing this must make use of the experience of the "Uralmashzavod" production associations and of the Urals metallurgical enterprises, who jointly accomplish tasks connected with production reconstruction.

At the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum it was emphasized, V.I. Dolgikh continued, that the responsibility of cadres for the pursuit of the strategic line aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development was enormous. The Ukraine's ferrous metallurgy as a whole possesses a great cadre potential, highly qualified leaders, specialists, and workers. More than 100,000 engineers and technicians have been engaged in production. This is a great force, and returns from it should constantly grow. However, the situation shows that proper conclusions from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum hve not been drawn. The ministerial board and many leaders are slow to restructure in line with the new tasks. The ministry has not created a system for work among enterprise directors, chief engineers, and specialists in technical services to boost their role in working out and in taking successful measures aimed at the technical renewal of production.

Proper attention has not been paid to the consolidation of midlevel leading cadres. These cadres are unstable, and this affects continuity, weakens discipline in collectives, and projects come to a stop halfway done.

t efforts have been made to increase the material interest of cadres in the its of technical reequipment. Individual enterprises stick to the practice velling, and this makes cadres lose interest in achieving higher production Leaders of ministries and enterprises, as well as local party organs, always is a shortage of metallurgical cadres. At the same time, they do not take needed to stabilize these cadres and collectives, to improve their working conditions.

ng situation continues to be acute. However, measures necessary to remedy tion are not being taken. In the last 6 years, housing construction fell the target by 106,000 square meters of housing space. The program for social has not been fully implemented. These results are now incongruous with the olicy. This is the way one should draw party-like conclusions. The Ukraine's ists still make insufficient use of the experience of front-ranking s of the branch. At these enterprises, shop collectives themselves build s and vacation facilities using economic methods. In 1986, of a total of quare meters in the branch as a whole, only 22,000 square meters of useful built in this way.

essful accomplishment of the tasks confronting the republic's ferrous in the field of technical reequipment and of improving the quality of metal will largely depend on how it is organized and guided politically. This calls organizations to carry out appropriate work in labor collectives and to constant and efficient control over the accomplishment of the tasks set. ticularly applies to Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, and Voroshilovgrad The main ore mining and metallurgical enterprises are located in these oblasts.

tely, a check carried out by CPSU Central Committee departments shows that oms and raykoms have not assumed an active position in implementing the CPSU Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decision on reconstruction, they do not y analyze the progress made in its implementation, do not carry out the tional and political work necessary in basic party organizations and labor ves, are not sufficiently exacting regarding leaders, and give them too little e in ensuring the program. Party committees reconciled themselves to the fact recent times, ferrous metallurgical facilities were being removed from the building organizations.

ks confronting the Ukraine's metallurgists, the republic's party, rative, trade union, and economic organs are momentous. To accomplish them, it tial to restructure the style of work as resolutely as the 27th CPSU Congress s require, and to increase the responsibility of every link and every leader. must be wasted. Organizational and political work must now be aimed at hing the intense tasks set for the current 5-year period. The republic's gists are expected as soon as possible to eliminate the arrears in pig iron, nd steel pipe production, to stabilize the performance of lagging enterprises, medy the situation in product quality and in their contracted supplies.

efforts have to be made to improve cooperation between metallurgists and workers, and to coordinate their activity more precisely. The serious ls incurred at the republic's metallurgical enterprises last winter were d, to a large extent, with the unsatisfactory organization of work both in e and in industrial railroad transport.

se leaders, local party and administrative organs must draw appropriate lessons 1986-87 winter, and must begin without delay to prepare the entire production housing and municipal services for the coming fall-winter season. [passage

V. I. Dolgikh summed up the results of the conference.

The conference participants assured that the republic's metallurgists along with builders and machine builders would strain all forces and experience, would mobilize all their abilities to successfully accomplish the tasks set to reequip the branch, and would welcome the glorious jubilee of the Soviet state with new labor achievements.

During his visit to Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, on 25-27 May, V.I. Dolgikh inspected a number of metallurgical enterprises. At the G.I. Petrovskiy metallurgical plant in Dnepropetrovsk, the CPSU Central Committee secretary viewed the blast furnace and the converter shops, inquired about the measures taken to increase output and to improve the quality of metal, and about the progress made in reconstructing this enterprise, which ranks among the branch's oldest. In a conversation with the plant's leaders and specialists, unjustified delays were noted in settling these questions of vital importance for the plant. Since October 1986, various institutes have been working on a technical and economic substantiation for the further development of the enterprise. The pace of building the plant's important facility, a "550" rolling mill, is slow.

The pressing tasks to modernize basic shops, to compensate for the arrears incurred before the state, to settle social problems, and to mobilize the collective for fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges were discussed during the visit to the Dneprovskiy F.E. Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical combine.

The Southern pipes plant in Nikipol ranks among the most important suppliers of pipes to all branches of the country's national economy. The plant has mastered modern technological processes. At the same time, the way the enterprise operates is unstable, there are sectors which need a renewal. During his visit to the plant and its basic shops, the CPSU Central Committee secretary asked that this important task be accomplished as soon as possible. He emphasized that the work done to reequip production must not negatively affect the accomplishment of the planned tasks. It is essential to take into account the high demands of restructuring in work, and to more boldly change over to the new levers of management. In this respect, more initiative and persistence is expected from party organizations.

Questions concerning an active participation of learned metallurgists in reequipping the branch's enterprises were discussed in the collective of the Ferrous Metallurgy Institute under the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. It was noted that the institute's scientific and technical potential was not used effectively enough. The institute is expected to restructure more earnestly and more deeply to give more significant assistance to production, to encourage progress, and to work better.

While visiting the Denpr railroad administration, V.I. Dolgikh inquired about the performance of the trunkline, which plays an important role in ensuring stable work in many economic branches, and primarily in metallurgy.

During the meetings and conversations with workers and with party and economic aktivists, and during the inspection of Kneprodzerzhinsk and Nikopol social, cultural, and consumer service facilities, attention was called to the importance of accomplishing tasks in the social sphere. In particular, the need was noted to expand housing construction, to practice economic methods, to induce enterprises to combine their resources, to improve the work of polyclinics and children's preschool establishments, and to expand the sphere of consumer services.

In his oblast tour, V. I. Dolgikh was accompanied by G.G. Vedernikov, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman; B.V. Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; S.V. Kolpakov, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy; and V.A. Ivashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Dnepropetrovsk Obkom first secretary.

## 'NEGATIVE ATTITUDES' PERSIST AMONG ETHNIC GROUPS

PM041201 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 22, 31 May 87 p 13

[Academician Leokadiya Drobizheva article: "We Live in a Multinational State"]

[Text] The December events in Alma-Ata, during which nationalistic slogans were uttered, became a crude awakening for all of us. For quite a long time, people thought that once the tasks put forward during the first years of Soviet power - the overcoming of political, economic, and cultural disparities existing then among the ethnic groups - were solved, no other problems would appear. The former disproportions were levelled out, but life advanced new and serious problems. Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized at the January 1987 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee that "there is not a fundamental issue that we could solve or could have solved in the past, without taking into account the fact that we live in a multiethnic country."

### The Law of Growing Requirements [subhead]

The very process of the development of Soviet nations has created new situations different in each region. In the Baltic region, for example, the social and cultural development of Estonians and Russians directly intercontacting peoples took place simultaneously and was equal. The Estonians' educational level and qualifications grew rapidly and harmoniously, which entailed the broadening of each individual's outlook and emancipated the individual's consciousness from the earlier xenophobic type. At the same time, in accordance with the universally-known law of growing requirements, better education and higher qualifications went hand in hand with higher social demands. Therefore, public amenities in Estonia are now better than, say, in Uzbekistan. However, public opinion polls show that Estonians have an inferior opinion of the public amenities available to them than Uzbeks have about theirs. Forty per cent of the urban and 50 per cent of the rural population of Estonia are satisfied with their public amenities, the corresponding figures for Uzbekistan are 80 and 66 per cent. The peculiarity of the situation lies in the phenomenon of the transference of such kind of dissatisfaction from the social sphere to the ethnic one.

### A Rapid Rise of the Intelligentsia [subhead]

A different situation has taken shape in Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The indigenous populations of those Union Republics have become what they are now through bypassing entire epochs of historical development, a fact which they are rightfully proud of. These developments determined a rapid rise, mainly in the postwar years, of the intelligentsia, first of all scientists and industrial designers. [paragraph continues]

The bulk of them are from families of a low qualification, cultural level, that is, they are the first generation of intellectuals.

It is exactly this intelligentsia which shapes for the most part people's national consciousness. However, a section of them retain prejudices, including ethnic ones. An idea about some "special rights" to occupational advance formed among them.

It should be borne in mind that, in order to eliminate the emerging conflicts within the Union Republics, the mental attitudes not only of indigenous people but also of Russians, Ukrainians, Armenians, Tatars and Jews -- whose cultural and professional level was until recently higher -- should be restructured. They must get used to the situation of equal partnership.

Could There Be Reverse Discrimination? [subhead]

The question may well arise: can the Russian's interests be infringed upon in the process of raising the standards of all Soviet nations to the same level? Could there be discrimination of Russians? The following figures provide the best answer. Russians are the most urbanized Soviet Nation: 74 per cent of them live in cities (as do 70 per cent of Armenians, 59 per cent of Estonians, 58 per cent of Latvians, 29 per cent of Uzbeks, 28 per cent of Tajiks). Russians have one of the highest rates of intellectuals among them, the Russian intelligentsia being more proportionally divided into scientists and engineers.

The decrease in the Russian rural population gives cause for concern. Indeed, Russians migrate more often than people of many other Soviet republics. The following worldwide phenomenon should be remembered when considering this process: the more urbanized the nation, the higher the rates of urbanization. Sometimes we hear that Russians are now in the position of those Republics which they themselves were helping to develop. But it should be remembered that all Republics, including the Russian Federation were interested in the development of former outlying areas, because the unified economic organism of the country could not develop normally if some of its elements were deformed. There are no grounds for that natural and necessary process to be considered as an infringement or injustice. What's more, one may easily find oneself among those who try to alienate Soviet nations if one starts to overemphasize and foster national discords. It has also to be remembered that Russians, Ukrainians, Armenians, Tatars and so on also live in other Union Republics, and their interests shouldn't be disregarded.

There has been a keen interest in the issue of national awareness among Russians recently. Our colleagues from abroad often ask Soviet ethnographers the following question: can this be the reaction to the increase of national consciousness in the Union Republics? Our answer is: let's look into the issue. The level of mobility and access to information is presently high enough for the people. Every visitor to Transcaucasia or the Baltic Republics witnesses the careful concern for historical monuments, sees the national cultural elite, traditional festivals, such as the song festival in Latvia, or the Tbilisi festival in Georgia. That cannot but influence the national feelings of the Russian and other nations. But their natural aspiration to preserve their national cultural heritage is not just mimicking of neighbouring republics.

The issue of safeguarding historical monuments and positive national traditions has become topical. Attempts at their defamation and consigning to oblivion are deplorable. The recent past saw such attempts, which did not only affect Russian cultures. For example, a ban on the traditional spring festival of Navruz was attempted in Uzbekistan because of its Moslem origin, though it had long lost its religious meaning. Public figures, incuding Uzbek and Russian (Moscow) scholars, had to intervene to give the festival back to the people.

Which Road To Take [subhead]

Today, the issue of the preservation of Russian cultural monuments has become prominent: literary works are being reprinted, architectural monuments reconstructed, historical relics better preserved, and national festivals revived. The question of the future development of that trend is very important. If it serves the task of increasing people's spiritual potential, reviving positive moral principles, which is advocated by Academician Dmitriy Likhachev, then its role in the restructuring process of the country will be positive. However, no one will stand to gain if the interest in historic and cultural values leads to isolation and friction between peoples. That would be a disaster. Here's one example. Central TV showed a film called "The Image of Memory" in late March of this year. The film was advertised as a story about a careless attitude towards monuments of the past. One thing was peculiar: out of 23 monuments mentioned in the film, only four are situated outside the Russian Federation. That programme could hurt the feelings of many people: some might say that it is only their monuments that are neglected, others might say that only theirs which represent cause for concern. The authors of the film were perhaps motivated by the noble idea of protecting the memorial places. It is a pity they overlooked another value which also needs to be protected, namely, respect for neighbouring people.

My Tongue Is My Friend [subhead]

The question of interrelations between ethnic languages and the one used as a means of interethnic communication is very important in the actual relations between different nationalities. Language is one of the main components of national awareness. When asked during sociological polls about the criteria for defining their nationality, people usually give it as their belonging to a group of speakers of a certain language. At the same time, existence in the multilingual milieu is complicated without knowldge of the interethnic language, which in this country is Russian. Unfortunately, a certain abnormal trend was witnessed in the 70s in this respect: though we were advocating the necessity for the preservation of native languages, we praised heavily the progress made in the propagation of the interethnic language. We not only spoke about it, but also took certain practical steps in that direction. For example, during the 1979 all-union census, the percentage of positive answers to questions about the Russian language was artificially made too high in Uzbekistan. At the same time, polls carried out by sociologists revealed a somewhat bleaker picture: only 46.9 per cent of Uzbeks living in cities, and 20 per cent in rural areas had a good command of the Russian language.

The negative past is not to be got rid of as quickly as we would wish. Commonplace mentality ascribes some Republics certain, and not always positive, traits. However, the study of such stereotypes shows that the relations between the Soviet Republics have undergone positive changes. The opinion polls show that many Moldavians, Georgians, Armenians, and other people now ascribe to Russians, previously considered the suppressors, mainly good qualities. Favourable and friendly relations between different Republics are predominant in this country.

But this does not mean that we may disregard certain negative attitudes existing among some individuals and groups.

The problems in question are closely linked with social relations. That's why all the inhabitants of the multiethnic Soviet society are interested in the progress of the economy, culture, and in improved living conditions. On the other hand, relations between Republics determine for the most part the reforms fulfilled by the Soviet people.

MOSCOW REPORTS DEATH OF STATE ARBITER NAYDENOV

LD041235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Viktor Vasilyevich Naydenov, the USSR's chief state arbitrator, died suddenly on 2 June age 55.

An obituary signed by leaders of the Communist Party and of the Soviet state notes that the life has been cut short of a prominent Soviet jurist and a true son of the Communist Party, in the ranks of which he stood for more than 30 years. He was an exacting, industrious, and attentive leader. His high moral qualities, his sincerity and concern for people gained him the love and respect of all with whom he worked. Throughout his life, Maydenov gave to the cause of strengthening socialist legality and law and order. He made a significant contribution to ensuring the precise and strict fulfillment of Soviet Laws and to the protection of the interests of the state and the rights of Soviet people.

The bright memory of Viktor Vasilyevich Naydenov, a true son of the Communist Party, will remain in our hearts for ever, the obituary says.

## OFFICIAL OUTLINES CHANGES IN WAGES POLICY

PM261521 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 May 87 p 3

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Shcherbakov, chief of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems Wages Department: "Incentives for Labor Activeness"]

[Text] Wages are a kind of drive belt transmitting the effect of economic levers to each specific worker. If this belt slips, it produces phenomena like wage leveling, disparities between remuneration and the quantity and quality of labor, and distortions of the principles of social justice. In short, the organization of wages played a far from insignificant role in the "braking mechanism" discussed at the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum.

Provided they are correctly organized, however, wages can also be an effective accelerator. A process of fundamental transformations in the system of monetary remuneration of labor is now under way in parallel with the restructuring of the entire economic machinery and the introduction of new principles, forms, and methods of management.

It is primarily a matter of qualitative changes in the forms and methods of wage regulation by the state. What was the situation previously? The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the ministries and departments generated vast quantities of standard regulations for the payment of bonuses, increases, supplementary payments, and so on. Essentially, individual wages were regulated. Now, state organs are switching from controlling the growth of individual wages to controlling them through the formation of wages funds. The state is introducing a rule that these funds will be "earned."

Another fundamentally new development is the resolute rejection of wage leveling and the transition to payments only in accordance with the quantity, quality, and end results of labor. There are differences between sectors in this regard. For example, the new rates provide for higher than average wage and salary increases for workers in the power and mining industries, oil and gas extraction, construction industry, and some other sectors.

Another aspect of wage differences affects workers with elementary or top skill grades, those engaged in simple or complex labor, and different vocational skill and social groups. For example, workers' average wage rates will increase by 20-25 percent, while the average wage rates for tool makers and operators using particularly complex equipment will increase by almost 50 percent.

Now labor collectives do not simply express wishes, as they did in the past, but actually determine the wages of their workers. For example, bonuses are now allocated to the collective as a whole, and individual bonus payments are made strictly in accordance with each member's actual contribution. There are no limits to the size of payments, which means that the incentive potential is now completely different.

Exceptional importance also attaches to the fact that real machinery is being created to enhance naterial responsibility for omissions in work, poor work quality, and breaches of labor, production, and technological discipline. Let us recall how many letters were received from people expressing indignation about instances where measures of material influence could not be applied against the culprit responsible for losses, even when he was clearly identifiable. Powerful levers are now coming into effect.

A deterioration in work indicators not only could lead to loss of bonuses, increases, or supplementary payments, but also could result in a worker's demotion. The effect for specialists could be a downgrading and reduction of salary to the minimum level and, when necessary, they could even be dismissed. This is the first time that provision have been made for tangible sanctions against leadership workers: If an enterprise's indicators deteriorate, they can be demoted to a lower salary grade.

The new organization of wages is exceptionally flexible. Any combination can be produced from its interlinked elements, just as it can from a Rubik's Cube. For example, more than 90 wage variations can be applied in machine building. Moreover, the enterprises themselves are empowered to do this. This means a sharp increase in the demands made on specialists and services dealing with these questions.

And the questions that are arising are far from simple. The first and most important one is: How to manage without the allocation of supplementary funds from the budget, how to earn these funds independently?

The experience of enterprises which have already switched to the new conditions of labor remuneration shows: They find about 30 percent of the necessary resources by accelerating scientific and technical progress. For example, when it switched to new wage rates, the Belorussian Railroad almost trebled the pace of introduction of new equipment and technology and rationalization proposals and inventions.

Substantial reserves lie in the introduction of progressive management structures. For years we worked on the improvement of management, but the number of managers declined only slowly. And yet the Grodno Motor Transport Association produced almost 25 percent of the necessary financial resources by centralizing a number of functions and improving the management structure.

The correct orientation of this work is assisted to a considerable extent by the introduction of normatives governing the wages fund for leaders, specialists, and employees as part of the total fund. This is not a clear-cut issue. In the course of the discussion of the draft law on the enterprise, many economists and leaders wrote to SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA pressing for the abolition of these normatives. At the same time, both the editorial office and we at the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems received letters from workers describing attempts to increase the salaries of leaders and specialists not through the improvement of their work but through unjustified "cuts" in wage rates, introduction of unjustified norms, and so on. Our inspections confirm that, when preparing for the restructuring of wages, almost one-third of enterprises make no provisions for improving the management structure. In many instances they confine themselves to reducing the number of vacancies and transferring the odd worker. So there is still no real justification for completely abolishing state control over the growth of specialists' numbers.

The fact that it is necessary to seek better methods for managing this process and correctly determining the size of the normative itself is a separate point.

The positive effect of the new conditions of remuneration on the growth of the end results of production can already be felt in a number of cases. Take the "Nizhnevolzhskneft" Association for example. It is well known that oil extraction has experienced considerable difficulties in the last few years. But in circumstances like these it was the need to find funds for the innovations in wages that helped to mobilize the reserves. Thus labor productivity rose by more than 18 percent and almost R5 million of additional profits were earned.

Many similar examples can be cited. This would seem to be a logical result. When people become confident that all the funds that are earned will remain at the collective's disposal, the quest for and mobilization of internal reserves rise to a qualitatively different level.

Unfortunately, the correct path has not been taken everywhere. For example, many enterprises and organizations under the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and in Ukrainian local industry have adopted a formal approach toward the introduction of the new bonus payments system. Bonus payment provisions have been reviewed, albeit with some delay, but no new content or genuinely new ideology have been introduced into them. Some enterprises attempt to switch to new wage rates by simply changing the wages structure. A fast way to do it, of course, but also the most harmful way. It is impossible to achieve the fundamental demolition of stagnation trends on this basis. It is also difficult to persuade someone who previously received wages and bonus payments and now receives the same amount but only in the form of wages to take on any additional work.

It is not all that simple to earn the funds under the new wages conditions. This work is very painstaking, complex, and relatively time-consuming. It cannot and must not be treated as a one-shot measure. Therefore the new wage rates and salary scales can be introduced only as the necessary funds are accumulated -- either for the entire collective at once, or gradually, for individual structural subdivisions and worker categories. But in all cases any increases in the salaries of officials from the plant management apparatus and of leaders must be introduced only after all other workers have transferred to the new conditions.

There is another absolute condition: In all cases labor productivity must increase faster than the average wage.

GORBACHEV GREETS EXPLORERS ONBOARD ICEBREAKER

LD061612 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 6 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has wished the participants in the high-latitude exploration in the nuclear-powered icebreaker Sibir a successful completion of the programme set to them. he wished them good health and happiness, fresh accomplishments for the socialist homeland's benefit.

"The Soviet people," the telegram from Mikhail Gorbachev says, "are watching with pride and admiration the course of your expedition. A new remarkable page has been inscribed into the glorious history of the exploration of the Arctic."

GLAVKOSMOS CHIEF ON CAPABILITY OF ENERGIYA

LD011424 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- "Energiya booster-rocket, launched for the first time on May 15, 1987, takes Soviet cosmonautics to new frontiers of the peaceful exploration of outer space", Aleksandr Dunayev, head of the Glavkosmos (the Chief Administration for the Development and Use of Space Engineering for the Economy and Research) of the USSR, told TASS.

"The agregate thrust of all engines of this heavy-duty two-stage rocket is 4,000 tons. It is rated at 170 million horsepower. Energiya can put into the near-terrestrial orbit over 100 tonnes of useful load. It can be a satellite, a module of an orbital station or a space shuttle".

Energiya has the booster capacity to send, for instance, an over 30-ton spacecraft to the Moon and a probe to Mars or Venus of the approximately the same weight. [as received] A large permanent mobile laboratory can be landed on Mars with its aid. Energiya brings closer to reality the establishment of large extra-terrestrial production units and scientific laboratories not only in near earth orbits.

Energiya rocket, as the head of the Glavkosmos said, is the key link in the chain of a shuttle space transport system under development in the USSR, which once put into operation, will markedly increase the potentialities of Soviet cosmonautics.

Further on Potential

LD012204 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Moscow June 1 TASS -- "Energiya booster-rocket, launched for the first time on May 15, 1987, takes Soviet cosmonautics to new frontiers of the peaceful exploration of outer space," Aleksander Dunayev, head of the Glavkosmos (the Chief Administration for the Development and Use of Space Engineering for the Economy and Research) of the USSR, told TASS. [passage omitted]

"When the booster-rocket is fully-developed, it can be supplied on the commercial basis to foreign partners." Dunayev noted.

The Glavkosmos has vast opportunities now for the commercial activity. "We can, for instance, supply highly-reliable Vostok, Soyuz and Proton booster rocket. Space probes, including orbital stations, are being added to this list of space technology. Providing separate communication channels of our geostationary satellites, sending satellites into points suitable for the customer only on condition that they are registered by it in the international telecommunications union are also possible.

"Materials of space technology obtained during the two-week flight of the Cosmos-1841 satellite were transfered to several Soviet research organisations in the Glavkosmos in May 27.

"These are capsules with materials for computers and infra-red devices, the biologically-active substances cleaned in zero-gravity conditions", Dunayev said. "Technological facilities, which proved their efficiency, were developed in our country to carry out this work. We are ready to place all this at the disposal of our foreign partners."

## Launch Official Interviewed

OW031035 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2150 GMT 29 May 87

[From the "Man, Earth, Universe" program, presented by USSR Pilot-cosmonaut Vitaliy Ivanovich Sevastyanov; interview with Professor Sergey Dmitriyevich Grishin, doctor of technical sciences and deputy flight control chief; recorded in the studio with brief shots of Energiya launch preceding and following the interview]

[Text] [Sevastyanov] On 15 May this year, an event took place that will undoubtedly go down in the history of Soviet cosmonautics as one of its brightest moments. I have in mind the lauch of the new Energiya delivery vehicle. I am talking with Professor Sergey Dmitriyevich Grishin, deputy flight control center chief, doctor of technical sciences, and USSR state prize laureate.

I would like to ask you to outline the main technical characteristics of this new delivery vehicle.

[Grishin] The universal Energiya delivery vehicle...

[Sevastyanov interrupts] By the way, why is it universal?

[Grishin] The delivery vehicle is universal because it can simultaneously solve such tasks as, for example, the delivery of multiple-use space vehicles into space. It can deliver nonreturnable useful cargoes into earth orbit. The major properties and characteristics of this delivery vehicle make it very important and interesting, and this is why it is known as a universal delivery vehicle.

The first stage power units use oxygen-kerosene fuels...

[Sevastyanov interrupts] They are the most powerful engines in the world today.

[Grishin] They are the most powerful engines in the world today. The rocket uses liquid fuel and there are no solid fuel elements. The central unit of the second stage represents a fairly powerful structure 60 meters high and 8 meters in diameter.

Now, if we consider 3 meters to be the distance between floors, this represents a 20-story building. The fact that oxygen-hydrogen fuel is used in the second stage of this rocket is a characteristic of the vehicle. For the second stage, for higher levels of the atmosphere, where air resistance is relatively small, this fuel is considered to be the most efficient.

All the engines of the first and second stages are ignited on earth. They begin operating simultaneously. Then, after a certain time, the side stages fall away and only the central stage remains. The aggregate thrust of the engines on earth amounts to about 4,000 metric tons. The combined mass of the rocket system amounts to about 2,000 metric tons. These are the approximate characteristics of this rocket system.

[Sevastyanov] There is another characteristic, and that is the payload.

[Grishin] It is capable of delivering a payload of about 100 metric tons.

[Sevastyanov] I understand.

[Grishin] For the future the multiple-use system is viewed as a prospective and economic system, when it will be fully multiple-use...

[Sevastyanov interrupts] When a large volume of cargo traffic begins.

[Grishin] When there will be large volumes of cargo traffic in space, and so forth. Second, it is important that large orbital stations are now being developed [razrabotka], large modules that it will also be possible to launch with the help of this kind of delivery vehicle. Even operational assembly complexes [sborochno ekspluatatsionnyy] will be created in space that will be a type of mooring for the assembly of ships, for their repair and refueling, for launching...

[Sevastyanov interrupts] Even for modifications.

[Grishin] Yes, even for the creation of various modifications of such ships. This is also an important task.

Extremely important new possibilities are appearing in the sphere of exploration of the planets of the solar system. I can only cite figures; for example, that this new Energiya delivery vehicle of ours is capable -- with the corresponding booster engines of course -- of delivering 32 metric tons of mass to the moon, 27 metric tons of mass to Mars and Venus, and of creating Venus stations of longer duration.

The important thing of course is that fundamentally new tasks can be solved. One of these tasks that can be solved with the aid of this vehicle is the creation of a solar probe, for example. With the help of an apparatus of this kind it will be possible to see our gigantic sun close up, to determine its structure, the features of the plasma layer, the nature of the solar winds... all of this is very important.

[Sevastyanov] It opens up colossal horizons for fundamental research.

[Grishin] Besides, it opens up great possibilities for studying the outer planets of the solar system, Jupiter and so forth. There is a possibility to not only fly by these planets, but to create their satellites, atmospheric landing craft, to study the moons of Jupiter. In other words, such exciting prospects in the peaceful development of space appear, in the use of cosmonautic achievements for the benenfit of the people of all countries, that it simply leaves one speechless.

[Sevastyanov] This rocket, after achieving orbit, acquired the symbolic name of Energiya. I think that with the Energiya we will move on towards the development of space in the future.

EXPERIMENTS ABOARD MIR SPACE COMPLEX DESCRIBED

OW040925 [Editorial report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2150 GMT on 29 May carries the 30-minute "Man, Earth, Universe" program presented by pilot-cosmonaut Vitaliy Sevastyanov. The first segment of the program, 10 minutes long, deals with the flight of the Mir space complex. Video shows the space control center.

Sevastyanov interviews pilot-cosmonaut Vladimir Solovyev, deputy flight control chief, in the control center. Solovyev speaks about the flight of the Mir complex, which has been going for over 3 months, and says: "A lot has been done; a lot of things were done successfully, but some things went wrong -- that can always happen in some complex work, indeed. I would like to say that the three Progress cargo ships have been docked, and a basically new Kvant module ahs been launched and docked.

"I should mention that -- everyone, probably knows this -- the docking was very tense, and both the crew and the flight control center were literally fighting for the module for 2 weeks. The first docking was unsuccessful; the second one was successful, but it was necessary for the cosmonauts to get out into space. Nevertheless, I am very pleased that the module is now part of the Mir complex, having been docked and reliably checked by us and the crew.

"The module is new and interesting. There are bsically new systems in it, such as gyrodynes or gyromotors, which can be used for orientation and to stabilize the complex for a very long time. I must say that we now have about 50 metric tons in orbit. So, this is a fairly complicated procedure.

"Recently, at the end of April, we carried out a series of tests which involved starting up the gyrodynes and trying their complete operation. We were staisfied that this basically new system of the station movement control is workable."

Solovyev expresses satisfaction with the work of the crew and says: "In the beginning of May we literally overburdened the crew with work, and some operations had to be postponed in favor of more needed work. For example, it was planned originally that the cosmonauts would get out into space."

He then speaks about the importance of confidence on long flights, and about the crew's involvement in technological and biotechnological experiments. He adds, "One of the Progress ships delivered a new modernized Korund technological plant to the crew."

Video then shows pilot cosmonaut Laveykin in the Mir station, who says: "The Korund-1M unit for pilot production of semiconductors has been assembled and installed in the Mir station." He adds: "It consists of six components.

"The main component is the magazine or feeder, from which the specimens in containers are fed into the heater or stove." Laveykin points at the various components as he speaks, and continues: "The main technological process takes place in the heater-stove. It consists of programmed heating of the specimens and holding them for a specified time." He points at a component and says: "This is an electronic control unit, into which the program of the process is fed and which controls the whole process. A container similar to this one is now being held in the Korund unit. It contains a source material in gaseous phase and a seed for the formation of a monocrystal." He adds: "The process now going in the Korund unit lasts over 100 hours. It will be over soon. We will take the container out and send it to earth at the nearest opportunity."

Sevastyanov then interviews Vladimir Nikitskiy and Yevgeniy Markov, candidates of technical science, in the control center, and says, "The complete modernization of the electrical stove now allows us to carry out about 12 technological processes producing about 20-25 semiconducting materials which belong to different groups of the periodic system of elements." As video shows the Korund-1M unit, Markov says: "The nucleus of this installation is a microcomputer, which allows full automation of data collection and recording and complete control of the technological process."

"What are the materials we are working with now? It is one of the main materials in micro-electronics, silicone. We are attempting to develop and master [otrabotat] the basic pilot technology for producing silicone and gallium arsenide monocrystals. These are the main materials of micro-electronics. Gallium arsenide, in particular, will be used for creating radiation-stable ultrahigh-speed integrated circuits, with the view of applying them in mini- and microcomputers for space communication systems in future interplanetary flights, and for mini- and microcomputers of very high speed.

"The second group of materials of interest to the national economy includes cadmium sulphide and selenide, which can now be used for electronically excited lasers that are utilized as a base for the construction of projection television systems with large screens for the possible presentation of information. This is the second group of materials.

"The third group of materials is used now only at the stage of scientific experimentation. This involves obtaining these materials in the shape of so-called tapes, which allows us to skip some individual operations in preparing some semiconducting materials. Cutting, grinding, and polishing, which waste about 50 percent of these semiconductors, are made unnecessary: Production of the tapes in space will increase the yields of [word indistinct] and reduce the number of technological operations required under conditions on earth."

Nikitskiy adds: "Designs of space stations are being developed now, as well as designs of the technological modules for the pilot production of the new materials in space. We are now at an intermediate stage. We see here the Korund-1M unit, which allows us to carry out a number of experiments and develop the scientific basis for pilot production of these materials in space." Sevastyanov adds that the Korund-1M unit weighs 136 kilograms.

Laveykin says: "It was found that the electronic unit heats up considerably due to the warm air coming out of the stove. The crew installed a special protective heat-reflecting screen, a cooling air duct, and a fan to blow air onto the electronic unit. The equipment now functions normally." Video shows the installed devices. The 10-minute segment concludes with Sevastyanov speaking of the MIR crew's creativity.

Activities Updated

Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 5 Jun 87

Moscow Jun 5 TASS -- Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin in outer space for nearly 4 months now.

past few days the crew of the manned Mir complex rigged the station with al research equipment, conducted technical experiments and tuned up equipment re experiments.

icular, the cosmonauts assembled and rigged up two more instruments: a al spectrometer, designed for making surveys of earth surface, and an ic photometer for astrophysical experiments.

e cosmonauts are continuing runs of a new propulsion control system based on roscopic stabilizers and conducting maintenance of the on-board equipment.

g to trajectory measurements, the manned complex had the following parametres: distance from earth surface 383 km, minimum distance from earth surface 345 km, of rotation 91.6 minutes and inclination 51.6 degrees.

the near earth orbit is proceeding according to plan. Yuriy Romanenko and dr Laveykin feel well.

IEF INTERVIEWED ON RESEARCH PROGRAM

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Jun 87

Today materials from technological experiments carried out on the Cosmos-1841 te were handed over to customers at the USSR Glavkosmos [Main Administration for velopment and Use of Space Technology for the National Economy and Scientific h]. The processes of growing semiconductor materials and obtaining valuable cally active substances were studied with special equipment on board the te fo 2 weeks. Here is a reportage by our correspondent Leonid Lazarevich:

vich] This was a working conference. There was no ostentation, no onalizing. We know that work in space is now being carried out according to ders of hundreds of organizations, and among them technological experiments an important place, experiments to obtain superpure biological materials. These ls are much needed by science, they are very necessary for practical work. dr Ivanovich Dunayev, the head of Glavkosmos, is now conducting the conference.

tified speaker] If we now confirm by experiments that we are on the right path, indeed think about developing a diesel module which will already be able to prototype batches. You understand perfectly well that the fate of further entation depends on that, you understand, therefore we need to press on.

urselves understand perfectly well that it is also possible to sign contracts ther foreign firms in these areas. So this picture should motivate you, it summon you to more creative, successful work, as it were. [passage indistinct]

[Lazarevich] But now Aleksandr Ivanovich Dunayev has a free moment, and I am going to interview him.

Aleksandr Ivanovich, the word acceleration was not heard once among you here, but it was said constantly that one must hurry, one must hurry, and make haste.

[Dunayev] That is caused by the fact that we have to resolve many questions connected with the development of a new class of equipment capable of producing not single models now, not grams, not dozens of grams, but we are already talking about setting up installations which would really allow us to talk of pilot production plants, for both materials and semiconductors, and then also for biotechnical preparations. Therefore it is important now to determine the main directions and principles of development.

[Lazarevich] But it is always difficult to forge ahead in science, and yet can one make a forecast?

[Dunayev] I think we should already carry out pilot production experiments at the end of this 5-year period, and seriously talk about pilot production in the next 5-year period.

[Lazarevich] And a final question. What can space technology give to the national economy?

[Dunayev] If one talks about the semiconductor industry, obtaining semiconductor instruments, and integrated circuits, unique properties, and obtaining new physical qualities in that respect.

[Lazarevich] Such materials are valued in some fantastic sums.

[Dunayev] Indeed, that is right. That will be noticeable especially in biotechnology, where it really is possible to obtain such superpure substances, which cannot be obtained at all, in principle, in conditions on Earth, and which will enable humanity to solve many problems, including in connection with cancerous ailments, and I think with other areas in the field of medicine.

## BRIEFS

NEW SUPERCOMPUTER -- Moscow June 5 TASS -- It is possible to ensure the output of a super-computer even in a small electronic computer if it is switched on to the new Soviet special processor ES-2700 designed to resolve certain scientific tasks. The testing has demonstrated the high reliability and fast action of the machine since it can do more than 100 million operations per second. ES-2700 can simultaneously resolve up to seven various problems. There is no need to stop it to feed a new programme or to obtain the results of the work done. By using the new processor it is possible, for example, to cut by two-thirds the time necessary for space and aerial photography, meteorological and seismic research. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 5 Jun 87 LD]

NEW OIL DEPOSIT STRUCK -- Arkhangelsk Jun 5 TASS -- A new oil deposit has been struck by Soviet geologists in the north-east of the Nenets tundra. They charted it on the first days of spring. Another promising natural reservoir of this important raw material was struck near the afore-mentioned oilfield early in summer. The discoveries made one after another are a result of the buildup of the volume of prospecting work in the area of the so-called reefs. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 5 Jun 87 LD]

## MOSCOW MEETING MARKS BORDER GUARDS DAY

PM291005 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 87 First Edition p3

[TASS report: "In Honor of Border Guards Day"]

[Text] On 27 May a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people, USSR KGB border guards personnel, and soldiers from the capital's garrison was held in Moscow to celebrate Border Guards Day.

The presidium included A.I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committe; V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; M.I. Yermakov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the border guards and deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; the leaders of ministries and departments; military commanders; and representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations.

Major General N.V. Britvin, chief of the Political Directorate of the USSR KGB border guards, stressed while addressing the meeting that Soviet people can rest easy with regard to the sacred borders of their country.

### Border Work Described

LD282017 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 May 87

[From the "Vremya" Newcast; commentary by Y.S. Krasnopeyev]

[Text] Today is Border Troops Day. The waters of the Bering Sea are not always so sunny and gentle. It is not always calm on its rocky shores, either. The boys with the green shoulder flashes of the border troops know about that better than anything. This technical observation post and output is considered to be one of the best in the northeast. Nature in Chukotka is harsh. There is virtually no summer here. And the green flashes are hidden practically all the year round under the winter camouflage coats. But on any weather, the very worst weather, the people on the patrol paths are vigilant. Danger does not come with a warning. In a matter of minutes the outpost takes to arms, and an alert group rushes to the point of violation. They still do not suspect how many long kilometers they must cover, along stony cliffs and the icy shore. They still do not know that the alarm is, fortunately, a training exercise.

The northern border selects the very strongest, most composed, and resilient men, those capable of not losing their heads in any unexpected event. It is for good reason that, along with all the obligatory military disciplines, the border troops of Chukotka undergo the discipline of being able to survive.

The withdrawal order has been given. The head of the outpost has received a report. But even during rest periods the examination of the training alarm, the examination of the soldier's difficult work on the border continues. [Video shows soldiers in white coveralls on patrol. A soldier with the letters "PV" on his shoulder flash is seen looking through an instrument. Soldiers are shown standing on rocks overlooking the sea. They are wearing white coveralls and carrying rifles. Close-up of a soldier looking through binoculars.

Soldiers carrying Kalashnikovs are seen clambering into a vehicle. Video shows a foot patrol of five men and a German shepherd dog crossing a snow-covered landscape. A group of soldiers, one of whom is carrying a radio on his back, is seen saluting a soldier who is not wearing white camouflage]

KURKOTKIN ADDRESSES MILITARY TRADE SERVICES

PM291523 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 May 87 First Edition p3

["Our correspondent" report: "Military Trade Tasks"]

[Text] Ways to restructure the work of military trade and further improve trade and consumer services for military servicemen and members of their families in the light of the demands made by the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) plenum were discussed at a conference of leading military trade personnel from military districts, groups of forces, and fleets. A report was delivered by Major General N. Sadovnikov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Trade Directorate.

V. Namestnikov, a senior member of the CPSU Central Committee, and S. Aleshin, USSR deputy trade minister, took part in the conference work.

The results of the conference were summed up by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Forces Rear Services.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES DRAFT-RELATED PROBLEMS

PM281539 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 1987 Second Edition carries on page 4, under the headline "Man's Work -- That Is What Service in the USSR Armed Forces Is Called," a 2,000-word article by special correspondent V. Yevseyev and P. Studenikin with a Tashauz-Moscow dateline. After pointing out that people used to "despise and loath" young men who try to evade military service, the writers voice alarm at the thought that this attitude now seems to have been replaced by indifference. They go on to cite a letter from a reader in Tashauz Oblast whose "eldest son died fulfilling his international duty in Afghanistan." He resisted his wife's pleadings to bribe officials so that his other son would not have to serve abroad, and that sone died too. People now regard him as "a scoundrel for grudging R1,000-2,000 for his sons." He describes with distaste a case where "a frontline soldier bedecked with medals went to the military commissariat to intercede for his grandson" and got his way.

The article proceeds to describe the decrepit state of many Tashauz Oblast schools, which "should be the center of military and patriotic education." A military commissar says: "Schools do not complete their work in many respects. Many of our draftees speak Russian badly or most frequently do not know the language at all amd are not trained physically. It is very hard to find qualified military trainers." Furthermore, the article notes, "there is an entrenched practice of figure padding and deception in all organs and organizations responsible for training predraft young people."

The article notes problems in registering the existence of people of draft age among nomadic shepherd families in Tashauz Oblast, pointing to a case where someone was registered as a female up to the age of 27, at which point "she mysteriously turned into a father of three children." It goes on: "Of course, he was not held responsible for evading army service. And this is not an exceptional case."

Asking how come strong, healthy, single young men can evade military service, the writers of the article reply: "Gradually, over long years, a moral atmosphere has come about in these places whereby children of leading workers and other influential people have evaded service by hook or by crook. No, their fathers have not sunk to the shepherds' ruses: They have not registered their sons as daughters, but it has 'come about' that all the guys have at the first attempt entered VUZ's from which they have not been drafted into the army."

Moving on to Moscow, the correspondents cite a military commissariat offical as saying that there are "many shortcomings in the training of future servicemen, and far from all draftees satisfy us today." They report that "almost 12 percent are released from military service every year for health reasons."

The article concludes with the following passage: "The editorial office also receives letters from parents reporting instances of an abnormal situation in certain subunits where their sons have been sent to serve. Active work is being done in the Army and Navy to instill proper order in military collectives. But as long as there are instances of violations of military discipline, we must not close our eyes to this."